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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM NORTHEAST REGION

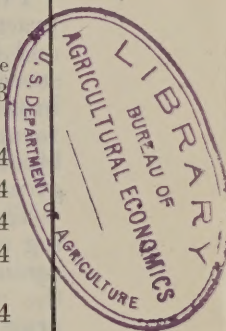
14 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND
QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN CONNECTICUT

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

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TO CONNECTICUT FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the 14 things listed above you can qualify for payments under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rate of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and the rates given are contingent upon Congress making available in 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. If you are particularly interested in any one practice you can find it quickly by turning to the page number listed above opposite the name of the practice.

A top limit will be established for the amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what that

allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payments" (p. 7) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 8) also contain information you will need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. Those and other terms are defined on page 9.

If you grow tobacco, you will want to read the section called "Tobacco Diversion", on page 6.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss your plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Connecticut and have been encouraged by the State Extension Service. Many successful farmers have been using them for years. Liming, for instance, is needed for sweetening acid soils. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid or potash, or a combination of the two to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

The national agricultural conservation program aims at conserving and improving national farm resources. The program for Connecticut carries out the principles of the national program through the use of practices especially suited to Connecticut farms. The practices for Connecticut were recommended by county and State committees and approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

All farmers in the State may qualify for soil-building payments. Farmers who raise tobacco also may earn payments for shifting some of their tobacco soil-depleting base acreage from tobacco to soil-conserving crops.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Connecticut farms who properly carry out one or more of the 13 approved soil-building practices will be eligible for soil-building payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the soil-building practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

Every farmer not eligible to earn diversion payments will have an allowance of at least \$20, even if the items listed below do not add up to that amount. Diversion farms will have a soil-building allowance of at least \$10, in addition to the diversion payments.

Nondiversion farms.—The following items will be included in determining the soil-building allowance for any farm which does not grow tobacco, or for any farm which has a tobacco soil-depleting base of 5 acres or less, if no application is made for a tobacco-diversion payment:

\$1 for every acre of cropland.

\$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

\$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

\$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

Diversion farms.—The following items will be included in determining the soil-building allowance for any farm with a tobacco soil-depleting base of more than 5 acres, or any farm with a smaller tobacco soil-depleting base, if an application is made for a tobacco-diversion payment:

\$1 for each acre of cropland *minus* the number of acres normally in soil-depleting crops, and *plus* the number of acres diverted for payment. A farm's normal soil-depleting acreage will be the general soil-depleting base which was or could have been established in 1936, plus the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base.

\$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

\$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

\$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may choose and carry out any one or more of the approved soil-building practices which will help to improve his farm.

If a practice calls for the use of specific materials such as limestone, he may substitute equivalent amounts of any other approved material which serves the same purpose, and still qualify for payment.

Approved soil-building practices for Connecticut this year are these:

LIMING CROPLAND AND PASTURE

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In Area A, \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds of ground limestone; in Area B, \$2 per 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.

Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of ground limestone per acre in preparation for seeding; or applying 1,000 to 4,000 pounds of ground limestone per acre to established grasses on pasture or orchard land when applied with 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre.

Area A includes the following townships in Fairfield County: Bethel, Brookfield, Danbury, Easton, New Fairfield, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield, Sherman, Weston, and Wilton; and the following townships in Litchfield County: Bridge-water, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent, New Milford, Norfolk, North

Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon, Torrington, and Winchester. Area B includes all other townships in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, and all other counties in the State.

Ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

USING SUPERPHOSPHATE WITH SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 80 cents per 100 pounds.

Applying 100 to 500 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre to established grasses or legumes, or in connection with the seeding of legumes. When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of 20 percent superphosphate in excess of 160 pounds per acre.

USING POTASH WHEN SEEDING LEGUMES

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Applying 100 to 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash per acre in connection with the seeding of legumes.

SEEDING LEGUMES

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian red or any alsike clover, or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of one or more of the following: alsike, ladino, sweet, white, or hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover, or verified or certified hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed. Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either:

2,000 pounds of ground limestone and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate; or

Ground limestone and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by an approved soil test.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Seeding alfalfa, or mixtures containing at least eight pounds of verified or certified hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared by the application of either:

6,000 pounds of ground limestone, 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or

Ground limestone, superphosphate, and potash, according to requirements as shown by an approved soil test.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains, or annual grasses, or any mixture of these with legumes, after they have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment will be, or has been, made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth; or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

OTHER POINTS ABOUT USING GREEN-MANURE CROPS

When green-manure crops are turned under on land that normally is used for the production of commercial vegetables, so that at least one crop of commercial vegetables is replaced, the rates of payment for practices no. 6 and no. 7 will be doubled.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on land that normally is used for the production of commercial vegetables, and no crop is removed from the land in 1937, this substitute practice may be used: If the clipped grains are followed by legume crops, specified in practice no. 7, and the legumes are left on the land for the remainder of the 1937 growing season, it will not be necessary to turn under either crop. Clipping the grains takes the place of turning them under, and leaving the legumes on the land takes the place of turning them under. The provision for doubled rates still will apply.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices no. 6 or no. 7, if the crop is one that normally is winter-killed.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per ton.

Applying to orchards not less than two tons and not more than five tons per acre of mulching material, in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grass, legume, green-manure, or cover crops.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

Recommended varieties for planting are:

On well-drained loam:

Soft wood: White pine, red pine,¹ white spruce, Norway spruce, hemlock.

Hard wood: Red oak, white oak, white ash, sugar maple, bass wood, black locust.

On heavy wet soils: Hemlock, white spruce, white ash.

On light, sandy, or gravelly soil: Red pine.¹

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, following the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selections.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning, or pruning, other trees to develop approximately 100 po-

¹ Red pine not recommended for use in Fairfield and New Haven Counties because of liability to damage by European pine shoot moth.

tential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over an acre of woodland. Operators shall obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions for carrying out the practice.

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 15 cents per rod.

Constructing a fence consisting of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

BUILDING 3-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 20 cents per rod.

Constructing a fence consisting of not less than three strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

FOLLOWING A FARM PLAN

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$10; plus 5 cents for each acre of land mapped; the total payment not to exceed \$25 on any farm.

Developing and carrying out a comprehensive conservation program for the farm. Requirements for payment for this practice include: (a) preparing, in conference with the proper extension or conservation representative, a plan for the use and management of crop and pasture lands, and, in certain cases, woodlands; the plan to be submitted as an integral part of a general farm-management plan for the farm, covering a period of 3 or more years; (b) approval of the plan by the county committee as providing for satisfactory improvement in the economic use and conservation of the land; (c) submitting as background for the plan a map of the farm prepared according to specifications prescribed by the State committee; and (d) making such a start in 1937 in carrying out the plan as is approved by the county committee as satisfactory evidence that it has been seriously adopted as a working program for the farm.

TOBACCO DIVERSION, TYPES 51 AND 52

Payment for diversion.—Payment may be earned for diverting up to 15 percent of a farm's tobacco soil-depleting base, which is the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for production of types 51 and 52 tobacco. However, payment will be made only for the number of diverted acres matched by the 1937 acreage of soil-conserving crops which is above the farm's soil-conserving base. For each acre so diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base the payment will be 4 cents a pound times the farm's normal tobacco yield per acre.

Tobacco soil-depleting base.—The 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base for any farm in a county shall be the tobacco soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, subject to any adjustment which will result in equitable bases for all farms in the county for which tobacco bases are established. However, the tobacco soil-

depleting base for any farm shall not be more than twice the acreage of tobacco grown in 1937.

Soil-conserving base.—The soil-conserving base is the difference between the total cropland (excluding commercial orchards and idle land) and the sum of the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base and the 1936 general soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for the farm.

Deductions for an acreage of tobacco in excess of the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base.—If the 1937 acreage of tobacco exceeds the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payments which otherwise would be made respecting the farm, for each acre of such excess, at the rate of 4 cents per pound, based on the normal tobacco yield per acre.

SOIL-CONSERVING USE OF LAND

Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops, except that any land from which any crop other than a soil-conserving crop is harvested in the same year shall not be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-conserving crop in such year, except as provided below, and if two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land during any year the acreage of such land counted as soil-conserving shall not exceed the acreage on which such crops are grown.

- Sweet, medium red, mammoth red, alsike, and white clover, and alfalfa;
- Vetch, winter peas, and bur or crimson clover;
- Soybeans, except when harvested for grain or hay;
- Sudan grass, millet, Italian ryegrass, and sorghums, not harvested for grain, hay, or forage;
- Sowed corn and rape, when plowed or disked under;
- Bluegrass, redbud, timothy, orchard grass, and mixtures of any of these;
- Rye, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, *provided* a good growth is left on the land or plowed under; and
- Forest trees planted on cropland.

However, all the land from which a crop other than soil-conserving is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes classified above as soil-conserving or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall be classified as soil-conserving, and all the land on which green-manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetables and plowed under as green-manure after having attained at least a 12-inch or 2 months' growth, shall be classified as soil-conserving.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program a farmer must make out the necessary forms and supply the other necessary information. Forms and information shall be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the state committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payment will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops or of the proceeds of the crops, produced on the farm in 1937, or by any producer who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—Rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a soil-building practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should first consult with his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the materials and methods he plans to use are up to approved standards.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENT.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if, in 1937, a farm's acreage of general soil-depleting crops is in excess of 20 acres and is larger than the acreage of such crops normally grown on the farm. The rate of deduction will be \$12.50 for each acre by which the 1937 acreage exceeds the normal acreage.

ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for County Agricultural Conservation Association expenses.

1937 OPERATIONS MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping system, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937.

No payment will be made for any practice unless it is generally considered to be a good farming practice for the locality.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for such diversion or for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices, according to the facts found by the county committee.

The tobacco diversion payment shall be divided among the persons concerned in the proportion that they share the tobacco, or proceeds of tobacco, grown on the farm.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops or the proceeds of crops produced on any farm in the county in 1937 shall become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association of the county whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 agricultural conservation program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever, in 1937, he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee, or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse, or the equivalent in smaller animals, during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts are considered the equivalent of one cow or one horse.

APR 12 1937

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION**

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

16 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN MAINE

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

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DIVERSION

16. DIVERTING ACREAGE FROM SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS (in Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo Counties only)-----	6
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TO MAINE FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the 16 things listed above you can qualify for payment under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and the rates given are contingent upon Congress making available for 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

A top limit will be established for the amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what that allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payment" (p. 8) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 9) also contain information you will need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 10.

In five counties of Maine, payments will be made for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops. The section on "Diversion", on page 6, tells how these payments can be earned.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss these plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Maine and have been encouraged by the State extension service. Many successful farmers have been using them for years. Liming, for instance, is needed for sweetening acid soils. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, or potash, or nitrogen, or combinations of the three, to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Maine farmers who properly carry out one or more approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

The basis for establishing the allowance for farms not eligible to earn diversion payments will be slightly different from that for allowances for farms which are eligible for diversion payments. The diversion payment does not come out of the soil-building allowance. Every farm not eligible to earn diversion payments will have an allowance of at least \$20, even if the items listed below do not add up to that amount. Diversion farms will have a soil-building allowance of at least \$10 in addition to diversion payments.

The following items will be counted in determining a farm's soil-building allowance:

For farms not eligible for diversion payments.—\$1 for each acre of cropland and, in addition, the following:

\$1 for each acre of *commercial orchards* cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937;

\$1 for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of *commercial vegetables* was grown in 1936;

\$2 for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of *commercial vegetables* were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of *fenced noncrop open pasture land* in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

For farms eligible for diversion payments.—\$1 for each acre of cropland on the farm, minus the number of acres in the farm's general soil-depleting base, plus \$1 for each acre diverted from the soil-depleting base for which payment can be made. In addition to this item, the following:

\$1 for each acre of *commercial orchards* cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

\$1 for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of *commercial vegetables* was grown in 1936.

\$2 for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of *commercial vegetables* were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of *fenced noncrop open pasture land* in excess of one-half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A Maine farmer may choose and carry out any 1 or more of the 15 approved soil-building practices which will help to improve his farm.

If a practice calls for the use of specific materials such as limestone he may substitute equivalent amounts of any other material which serves the same purpose and still qualify for payment.

LIMING CROPLAND AND PASTURE

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$1 per 500 pounds; in area B, \$1.25 per 500 pounds.

Applying 500 to 4,000 pounds of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to crop or pasture land.

Area A includes Waldo, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, and Cumberland Counties. Area B includes Hancock, Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Washington, and York Counties.

When limestone is applied in the potato rotation, payment will be made *only* for applying between 500 and 1,000 pounds per acre. When limestone is applied directly before a potato crop, payment will be made *only* for applying 500 pounds per acre.

Seventy-five pounds of agricultural hydrated lime (land lime) may be used as the equivalent of 100 pounds of ground limestone.

USING PHOSPHORIC ACID, POTASH, OR NITROGEN WITH SOIL CONSERVING CROPS

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen or approved combinations of these materials to established sod (in pasture, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 4 cents per pound for available phosphoric acid.

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 3 cents per pound for available potash.

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 4 cents per pound for available nitrogen.

No payment will be made for any use of nitrogen in excess of 32 pounds per acre, or for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts as indicated below and if such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

In making payments at the rate specified there will be limits on the amounts of plant food used per acre. If a farmer uses less than the minimum he will not be eligible for payment for that particular practice. If he uses more than the maximum he can be paid only for the maximum amount recommended.

These are the limits on amounts of plant food per acre for which payment is allowed:

	<i>Smallest amount (Pounds)</i>	<i>Largest amount (Pounds)</i>
When fertilizer is applied as top dressing on hayland, pasture, or orchard sods:		
Complete fertilizer	57	192
Nitrogen on pasture or orchard sods	16	32
Nitrogen on hayland sods	16	24
Phosphoric acid, with or without manure	40	80
Potash with or without manure	35	80
When fertilizer is applied to land in preparation for new seedings of soil-conserving crops:		
Potash	20	40
Phosphoric acid when there is no nurse crop, or nurse crop is not harvested for grain	40	80
Phosphoric acid when nurse crop is harvested for grain (no payment for first 32 pounds)	40	80
When fertilizer is applied to land in preparation for green-manure and cover crops:		
Phosphoric acid	40	80
Potash	20	40
Complete fertilizer (with nonlegume crops only)	57	100
When superphosphate is applied to animal manure as reinforcement and pre- servative:		
Not less than 15 pounds or more than 35 pounds of 20-percent super- phosphate (or its equivalent) per ton of manure. The manure so treated must be applied so that the application of phosphoric acid in the manure will conform to the requirements outlined under the heading "Using Phosphoric Acid, Potash, or Nitrogen with Conserving Crops."		

SEEDING LEGUMES

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2 per acre.

Seeding biennial or perennial legumes or mixtures containing such legumes, using at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy northern medium red clover seed or its equivalent in other legume seed.

To qualify for payment, seedings must be made between March 1, 1937, and September 15, 1937, on land where enough lime and fertilizer to ordinarily establish a good stand was applied in 1936 or 1937. If the seeding is made without such preparation, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test showing that lime and fertilizer are not needed.

**GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE
AND COVER CROPS**

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains, annual grasses, or mixtures of these with legumes, after they have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

Seeding must be made not later than September 15, 1937. A 1-year green-manure crop is not recommended on hilly land. To prevent erosion a longer rotation is advised.

Any one or more of the following nonleguminous crops may be used in this practice: Wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, buckwheat, rape, and similar crops. The following minimum rates of seeding, per acre, are recommended when the following crops are seeded alone:

Rye, 1½ bushels	Oats, 3 bushels
Barley, 2 bushels	Buckwheat, 72 pounds
Millet, 30 pounds	

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment will be or has been made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

Seeding must be made in 1937, not later than September 15, 1937. Legumes recommended for seeding under this practice are any one or more of the following: Clovers, soybeans, vetch, alfalfa, peas, or similar crops. The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are seeded alone:

Soybeans, 90 pounds	Vetch, 50 pounds
Red clover (mammoth or medium) 12 pounds	Field peas, 90 pounds
	Crimson clover, 20 pounds

When a green-manure crop is turned under on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables, except potatoes, so that at least one crop of commercial vegetables is replaced, the rates of payment listed for practices 6 and 7 will be doubled.

If a green-manure crop is one that is normally winter killed, payments may be earned for leaving the entire crop on the land during the next winter, instead of turning it under.

GROWING GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS ON POTATO LAND

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$3 per acre.

Plowing under clover after August 15, 1937, on land normally devoted to commercial potato production, from which no crop has been harvested in 1937; provided the clover is a substantial second-year crop in its entirety (entirety means both first and second crop).

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2 per ton.

Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons and not more than 5 tons per acre, of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grasses, legumes, or green-manure or cover crops.

Recommended mulching materials are wild or native grasses, legumes, straw, or coarse litter, or other air-dried material approved by the county committee as suitable under local conditions.

CONTOUR CULTIVATING (In Aroostook County only)

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2 per acre cultivated.

Cultivating on the contour when the slope is 5 percent or greater.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based upon the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Service.

STRIP CROPPING (In Aroostook County only)

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2 per acre of sod strips.

Establishing and maintaining contour strips of sod on fields with a slope of 5 percent or greater, devoted to intertilled crops.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based upon the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Service.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$10 per acre.

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet.

Species recommended for planting are: White pine, when currants and gooseberries have been cleaned out of the area; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine, in mixed plantings; hybrid poplars.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$3 per acre.

With prior approval of the county committee, improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees, or thinning or pruning other trees, to develop approximately 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland.

If pruning is one of the practices used it should be confined to pine not over 8 inches in diameter and should be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been thinned.

BUILDING TWO-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 14.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 15 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

BUILDING THREE-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 15.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 20 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of not less than three strands of barbed wire, or of woven wire at least 24 inches high, with not less than one strand of barbed wire, with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

PAYMENTS FOR DIVERSION

AREAS ELIGIBLE FOR DIVERSION.—Some farms in five counties of Maine will be eligible for diversion payments. These counties are Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo.

FARMS ELIGIBLE FOR DIVERSION.—In such diversion areas, farms with general soil-depleting bases of 20 acres or more will be eligible for general diversion payments. In special cases, the county committee may under applicable rules find that a farm which has a soil-depleting base of less than 20 acres is eligible for general diversion payments if in a diversion area. The "general soil-depleting base" means the number of acres established by the county committee for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

PAYMENT FOR DIVERSION.—For eligible farms, general diversion payments will be made for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base up to 15 percent of that base. The payment for each acre diverted will depend on the productivity of the cropland on each farm. The rate will be such that the average for the United States will be \$9 an acre.

MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS.—If a farm is to receive full payment, the number of acres diverted must be equaled by the number of acres added to the soil-conserving crops. If the number of acres in soil-conserving crops is less than the farm's soil-conserving base acreage, plus the number of acres diverted from soil-depleting crops, deductions will be made from payments otherwise earned. The rate of the deduction will be \$3.00 for each acre by which the soil-conserving acreage falls short of the required total. The "soil-conserving base" is the difference between the total acreage of cropland (excluding commercial orchards on the farm, and the 1937 general soil-depleting base established for the farm.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS OF FARMS IN DIVERSION AREAS.—In diversion areas deductions will be made from payments if the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops is larger than the farm's general soil-depleting base acreage. The deduction for each acre by which the base is exceeded will be at the diversion rate for the farm. For farms not eligible for diversion payments, however, deductions will not be made unless the farm's 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops is larger than 20 acres.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land shall be classified as follows:

Soil-Depleting.—Land on which any of the following crops are grown shall be classified as soil-depleting. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in checking performance, the acreage of land which is devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

Corn (fieldcorn or popcorn) except sowed corn plowed under.

Potatoes.

Truck and vegetable crops, including sweet corn, melons, and strawberries.

Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, Italian ryegrass, millets, and sudan grass if harvested for grain, hay, or forage.

Small grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and grain mixtures) for grain or hay.

Bulbs and flowers.

Annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, field beans) harvested for grain or hay.

Rape, except when plowed or disked under.

Soil-Conserving.—Land on which any of the following crops are grown shall be classified as soil-conserving, but if two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land during any year the acreage of such land counted as soil-conserving shall not exceed the acreage on which such crops are grown.

Sweet, medium red, mammoth red, alsike, and white clover and alfalfa. Vetch, winter peas, and bur or crimson clover.

Soybeans, except when harvested for grain or hay.

Sudan grass, millet, Italian ryegrass, and sorghums, not harvested for grain, hay, or forage.

Sowed corn or rape, when plowed or disked under.

Bluegrass, redtop, timothy, orchard grass, and mixtures of any of these.

Rye, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay; *provided* a good growth is left on the land or plowed under.

Forest trees planted on cropland.

SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS GROWN ON LAND USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A SOIL-DEPLETING CROP.—Land in any of the combinations of soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops listed below shall be counted twice—once as soil depleting, and once as soil conserving.

A soil-depleting crop harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop).

Green-manure crops seeded following commercial vegetables and plowed under as green-manure after having attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

Neutral Uses.—Land used in the following ways shall not be classified as either soil conserving or soil depleting:

Planted to vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, nut trees, and perennial vegetables not interplanted (any portion of the area which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).

Idle cropland.

Cultivated fallow land.

Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar noncropland.

Woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program a farmer must make out all necessary forms and supply other necessary information. Forms and information shall be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the state committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payment will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops produced on the farm in 1937, or of the proceeds thereof, or who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a soil-building practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should consult with his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the materials and methods he plans to use are according to approved standards.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENTS.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS ON FARMS NOT IN ELIGIBLE DIVERSION AREAS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 a farm's acreage of general soil-depleting crops is in excess of 20 acres and is larger than the farm's soil-depleting base acreage. The rate of deduction will be \$9 per acre, adjusted according to the productivity of each farm.

EXPENSES OF ASSOCIATIONS.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for county agricultural conservation association expenses.

1937 OPERATION MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping system, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm by the county committee, prior to performance, in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing such cases.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices.

The diversion payment shall be divided among the producers concerned in the same proportion as the crops in the general soil-depleting base are divided.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops or the proceeds thereof produced on any farm in the county in 1937 shall become

a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association of the county whenever any form or information required in connection with the agricultural conservation program for 1937 is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee, or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits, other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least 1 cow or 1 horse (or the equivalent in smaller animals) during the normal pasture season. Among the equivalents of 1 cow or 1 horse are 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, or 2 colts.

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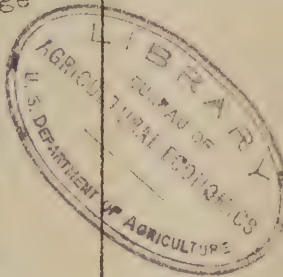
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

16 WAYS TO CONSERVE FARM SOIL AND QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

See Page

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DIVERSION

16. DIVERTING ACREAGE FROM SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS
(In Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset,
and Waldo counties only) 9

TO MAINE FARMERS

If you do one or more of these 16 things you can qualify for payment under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. The payments will cover part of the cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment.

After reading about the practices you are interested in using, you also will need to read several other sections of this leaflet. A top limit will be established for the amount which may be earned for soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (page 3) will enable you to figure out what that allowance will be for your farm. "Steps in Applying for Payment" (page 11) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (page 11) also contain information you will need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncropped pasture" have very definite meanings as far as this program is concerned. These and other definitions are given on page 13.

If you live in one of the five counties where payments will be made for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops, you probably will want to read the section on diversion, on page 9.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss these plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

You probably will not find anything unfamiliar to you in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Maine and have been encouraged by the State Extension Service. Many successful farmers have been using the practices for years. Liming, for instance, is needed for sweetening acid soils. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, or potash or nitrogen or combinations of the three to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil. And so on.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Maine farmers who properly carry out one or more approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the largest amount which may be earned for soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

The basis for establishing the allowance for farms not eligible to earn diversion payments will be slightly different from that for allowances for farms which are eligible for diversion payments. The diversion payment does not come out of the soil-building allowance. Every farm not eligible

to earn diversion payments will have an allowance of at least \$20.00, even if the items listed below do not add up to that amount. Diversion farms will have a soil-building allowance of at least \$10.00.

The following items will be counted in determining a farm's soil-building allowance:

For farms not eligible for diversion payments. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland.

For farms eligible for diversion payments. \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on the farm, minus the number of acres in the farm's general soil-depleting base; then \$1.00 will be added for each acre diverted from the soil-depleting base, up to the largest diversion for which payment can be made.

For all farms (diversion and nondiversion) the following items, in addition to the \$1.00 per acre for cropland already noted will be counted in the allowance:

\$1.00 for each acre of commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

\$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

\$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

40 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may choose and carry out any one or more of the 15 approved soil-building practices which will help to improve his farm.

If a practice calls for the use of specific materials (such as limestone) a farmer may substitute equivalent amounts of any other material which serves the same purpose and still qualify for payment.

LIMING CROPLAND AND PASTURE

PRACTICE NO. 1. Applying 500 to 4,000 lbs. of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to crop or pasture land.

Payment, In Area A - \$1.00 per 500 lbs.

In Area B - \$1.25 per 500 lbs.

Area A includes: Waldo, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, and Cumberland Counties.

Area B includes: Hancock, Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Aroostook
Penobscot, Piscataquis, Washington, and York
Counties.

When limestone is applied in the potato rotation, payment will be made only for applying between 500 and 1,000 pounds per acre. When limestone is applied directly preceding the potato crop, payment will be made only for applying 500 pounds per acre.

75 pounds of agricultural hydrated lime (land lime) may be used as the equivalent of 100 pounds of ground limestone.

USING PHOSPHORIC ACID, POTASH, OR NITROGEN WITH SOIL CONSERVING CROPS

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen or approved combinations of these materials to established sod (in pasture, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

PRACTICE NO. 2. Payment, For available phosphoric acid 4¢ per pound

PRACTICE NO. 3. Payment, For available potash 3¢ per pound

PRACTICE NO. 4. Payment, For available nitrogen 4¢ per pound

No payment will be made for nitrogen in any use in excess of 32 pounds per acre, or for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts indicated below and when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

In making payments at the rate specified there will be limits on the amounts of plant food used per acre. If a farmer uses less than the minimum he will not be eligible for payment for that particular practice. If he uses more than the maximum he can be paid only for the maximum amount recommended.

These are the limits on pounds of plant food per acre for which payment is allowed:

<u>When fertilizer is applied as top dressing on hayland, pasture, or orchard sods</u>	<u>Smallest amount</u>	<u>Largest amount</u>
Complete fertilizer	57	192
Nitrogen on pasture or orchard sods	16	32

Con'td.	<u>Smallest amount</u>	<u>Largest amount</u>
Nitrogen on hayland sods	16	24
Phosphoric acid, with or without manure	40	80
Potash with or without manure	50	80

When fertilizer is applied to land in
preparation for new seedings of soil-
conserving crops

Potash	20	40
Phosphoric acid when there is no nurse crop, or nurse crop is not harvested for grain	40	80
Phosphoric acid when nurse crop is harvested for grain (no payment for first 32 pounds)	40	80

When fertilizer is applied to land in prep-
aration for green-manure and cover crops

Phosphoric acid	40	80
Potash	20	40
Complete fertilizer (with non- legume crops only)	57	100

When superphosphate is applied to animal
manure as reinforcement and preservative

Not less than 15 pounds
or more than 35 pounds
of 20% superphosphate (or
its equivalent) per ton
of manure.

The manure so treated must be applied so that the application of phosphoric acid in the manure will conform to the requirements outlined under this heading "Using Phosphoric Acid, Potash, or Nitrogen with Conserving Crops".

SEEDING LEGUMES

PRACTICE NO. 5. Seeding varieties of biennial or perennial legumes or mixtures containing such legumes, using at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy northern medium red clover seed or its equivalent in other legume seed.

Payment, \$2.00 per acre.

To qualify for payment, seedings must be made between March 1, 1937,

and September 15, 1937, on land where enough lime and fertilizer to ordinarily establish a good stand was applied in 1936 or 1937. If the seeding is made without such preparation, the farmer must submit to his County Committee a soil test showing that lime and fertilizer are not needed.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS

PRACTICE NO. 6. Plowing or disking under small grains, annual grasses, or mixtures of these with legumes, after they have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

Payment, \$1.50 per acre.

Seeding must be made in 1937, not later than September 15. A one-year green-manure crop is not recommended on hilly land. To prevent erosion a longer rotation is advised.

Any one or more of the following non-leguminous crops may be used in this practice: wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, buckwheat, rape, and similar crops. The following minimum rates of seeding are recommended when the following crops are seeded alone:

Rye	1 1/2 bushels per acre
Oats	3 bushels per acre
Barley	2 bushels per acre
Buckwheat	72 pounds per acre
Millet	30 pounds per acre

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE OR COVER CROPS

PRACTICE NO. 7. Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment will be, or has been, made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

Payment, \$2.50 per acre.

Seeding must be made in 1937, not later than September 15. Legumes recommended for seeding under this practice are any one or more of the following: clovers, soybeans, vetch, alfalfa, peas, or similar crops. The following minimum rates of seeding are recommended when the following crops are seeded alone:

Soybeans	90 pounds per acre
Field peas	90 pounds per acre
Red clover (mammoth or medium)	12 pounds per acre
Crimson clover	20 pounds per acre
Vetch	50 pounds per acre

When a green-manure crop is turned under on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables, not including potatoes, so that at least one crop of commercial vegetables is replaced, the rates of payment listed for practices 6 and 7 will be doubled.

If a green-manure crop is one that is normally winter killed, payments may be earned for leaving the entire crop on the land during the next winter, instead of turning it under.

GROWING GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS ON POTATO LAND

PRACTICE NO. 8. Plowing under clover after August 15, 1937, on land normally devoted to commercial potato production, from which no crop has been harvested in 1937; providing the clover is a substantial second-year crop in its entirety (entirety means both first and second crop).

Payment, \$3.00 per acre.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

PRACTICE NO. 9. Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons, and not more than 5 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grasses, legumes, or green-manure or cover crops.

Payment, \$2.00 per ton.

Recommended mulching materials are wild or native grasses, legumes, straw, or course litter, or other air-dried material approved by the County Committee as suitable under local conditions.

CONTOUR CULTIVATING (IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY ONLY)

PRACTICE NO. 10. Cultivating on the contour when the slope is 5 percent or greater.

Payment, \$2.00 per acre so cultivated.

This practice shall be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the County Committee based upon the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Service.

STRIP CROPPING (IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY ONLY)

PRACTICE NO. 11. Establishing and maintaining contour strips of sod on fields with a slope of 5 percent or greater devoted to intertilled crops.

Payment, \$2.00 per acre of such sod strips.

This practice shall be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the County Committee based upon the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Service.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

PRACTICE NO. 12. Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 x 6 feet.

Payment, \$10.00 per acre.

Recommended species for planting are:

White pine, when currants and gooseberries have been cleaned out of the area.

Red (Norway) pine.

Red spruce.

Norway spruce.

Scotch pine, in mixed plantings.

Hybrid poplars.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

PRACTICE NO. 13. With prior approval of the County Committee, improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees, or thinning or pruning other trees, to develop approximately 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over an acre of woodland.

Payment, \$3.00 per acre.

If pruning is one of the practices used it must be confined to pine not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been thinned.

BUILDING TWO-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

PRACTICE NO. 14. Constructing fence consisting of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, \$.15 per rod.

BUILDING THREE-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

PRACTICE NO. 15. Constructing fence consisting of not less than three strands of barbed wire, or of woven wire at least 24 inches high with not less than one strand of barbed wire, with posts or other suitable supports not more than one rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodlots previously used for pasture.

Payment, \$.20 per rod.

PAYMENTS FOR DIVERSION

Areas Eligible for Diversion. Some farms in certain areas of the State will be eligible for diversion payments. The only counties where diversion payments will be offered are Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo.

Farms Eligible for Diversion. In diversion areas, farms with general soil-depleting bases of 20 acres or more will be eligible for general diversion payments. In special cases, the County Committee may under applicable rules find that a farm which has a soil-depleting base of less than 20 acres is eligible for general diversion payments if in a diversion area.

Payment for Diversion. For eligible farms, general diversion payments will be made for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base up to 15 percent of that base. The payment for each acre diverted will depend on the productivity of the crop land on each farm. The rate will be such that the average for the United States will be \$9.00 an acre.

Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops. If a farm is to receive full payment, the number of acres diverted must be equaled by the number of acres in additional soil-conserving crops. If the number of acres in soil-conserving crops is less than the farm's soil-conserving base acreage, plus the number of acres diverted from soil-depleting crops, deductions will be made from payments otherwise earned. The rate of the deduction will be \$3.00 for each acre by which the soil-conserving acreage falls short of the required total.

Increase in Acreage of General Soil-Depleting Crops on Farms in Eligible Diversion Areas. In diversion areas deductions will be made from payments if the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops is larger than the farm's general soil-depleting base acreage. The deduction for each acre by which the base is exceeded will be at the diversion rate for the farm.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land shall be classified as follows:

Soil-Depleting: Land on which any of the following crops are grown shall be classified as soil-depleting. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in checking performance, the acreage of land which is devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

Corn (field corn or popcorn) except sowed corn plowed under.

Potatoes,

Truck and vegetable crops, including sweet corn, melons, and strawberries.

Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, Italian ryegrass, millets, and Sudan grass, if harvested for grain, hay, or forage.

Small grains - wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and grain mixtures, for grain or hay.

Bulbs and flowers.

Annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, field beans) harvested for grain or hay.

Rape, except when plowed or disked under.

Soil-Conserving: Land on which any of the following crops are grown shall be classified as soil-conserving.

If two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land during any year the acreage of such land counted as soil-conserving shall not exceed the acreage on which such crops are grown.

Sweet, medium red, alsike, and marmoth red clover, alfalfa, and white clover.

Vetch, winter peas, and bur or crimson clover.

Soybeans, except when harvested for grain or hay.

Sudan grass, millet, Italian ryegrass, and sorghums, not harvested for grain, hay, or forage.

Sowed corn or rape, when plowed or disked under.

Bluegrass, redtop, timothy, orchard grass, and mixtures of any of these.

Rye, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay; provided a good growth is left on the land or plowed under.

Forest trees planted on crop land.

Soil-Conserving Crops Grown on Land Used for the Production of a Soil-Depleting Crop. Land in any of the combinations of soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops listed below shall be counted twice--once as soil-depleting, and once as soil-conserving.

All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop).

All the land on which green-manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetables and plowed under as green-manure after having attained at least two months' or 12 inches' growth.

Neutral Uses: Land used in the following ways shall not be classified either as soil-conserving or soil-depleting:

- Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, nut trees, and perennial vegetables not interplanted (any portion of the area which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).
- Idle crop land.
- Cultivated fallow land.
- Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-crop land.
- Woodland other than crop land planted to forest trees.

STEPS IN APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program a farmer must make out all required forms and submit other required information. Forms and information shall be filed with the County Committee within time limits established by the State Committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payment will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the County Committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any information regarding farming operation that may be required.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops produced on the farm in 1937, or of the proceeds thereof, or who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

Rates of payment. The rates of payment listed in this leaflet are contingent upon the Congress of the United States appropriating the amount authorized each year for carrying out sections 7-17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Also, the rates listed may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

Approval required. Payment will be made only if a soil-building practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should consult with his County Committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the materials and methods he plans to use are according to approved standards.

Time Limit. Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

No duplication of payments. No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor or seed or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

Increase in acreage of general soil-depleting crops on farms not in eligible diversion areas. The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 a farm's acreage of general soil-depleting crops is in excess of 20 acres and is larger than the farm's soil-depleting base acreage. The rate of deduction would be \$9.00 per acre, scaled up or down according to the productivity of each farm.

Expenses of Associations. In computing payments, deductions will be made for county Agricultural Conservation Association expenses.

1937 Operation must Be Consistent With Program. Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping system, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937.

Other Government Programs. On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the County Committee in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing such cases.

Division of Payments. On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices.

The diversion payment shall be divided among the producers concerned in the same proportion as the crops in the general soil-depleting base are divided.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops or the proceeds thereof produced on any farm in the county in 1937 shall become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association of the county whenever any form or information required in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1937 is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 an application for payment is not filed by him within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the filing of applications.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the County Agricultural Conservation Committee, or County Committee.

DEFINITIONS

Crop land is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits, other than those abandoned.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936.

Open non-crop pasture means fenced non-crop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse (or the equivalent in smaller animals) during the normal pasture season. Among the equivalents of one cow or one horse are five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts.

General soil-depleting base means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops.

Soil-conserving base is the difference between the total crop land (excluding commercial orchards, etc.) and the 1937 general soil-depleting base established for the farm.

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Regional Information Series

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

18 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND
QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

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TO MASSACHUSETTS FARMERS:

By doing one or more of these 18 things, you can qualify for payments under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and rates listed are contingent upon Congress making available for 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

A top limit will be established for the amount of money which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what the allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payment" (p. 8) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 9) also contain information you will need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 10.

A tobacco grower in any county will need the information in the section on tobacco diversion, page 7.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss the plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Massachusetts and have been encouraged by the State extension service. Many successful farmers have been using them for years. Liming, for instance, is needed for sweetening acid soils. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, or potash or nitrogen, or combinations of the three to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

The national agricultural conservation program aims at conserving and improving national farm resources. The program for Massachusetts carries out the principles of the national program in ways especially suited to Massachusetts.

Two kinds of payment are offered. Farmers in all parts of the State will be eligible for soil-building payments.

Tobacco farmers in the State also will be eligible for payments for shifting some of their tobacco soil-depleting base acreage from tobacco to soil-conserving crops.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Farmers who properly carry out one or more approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses. Every farm *not eligible* to earn tobacco-diversion payments will have an allowance of at least \$20, even if the items listed below do not add up to that amount. Farms *eligible* to earn tobacco-diversion payments will have a soil-building allowance of at least \$10.

Nondiversion farms.—The following items will be included in calculating the soil-building allowance for any farm which does not grow tobacco, or for any farm with a tobacco soil-depleting base of 5 acres or less if no application is made for a tobacco-diversion payment:

\$1 for every acre of cropland.

\$1 additional for each acre of commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
- 40 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

Diversion farms.—The following items will be included in calculating the soil-building allowance for any farm with a tobacco soil-depleting base of more than 5 acres, or any farm with a smaller tobacco soil-depleting base for which an application is made for a tobacco-diversion payment:

- \$1 for each acre of cropland, *minus* the number of acres normally in soil-depleting crops, and *plus* the number of acres diverted for payment. (The normal soil-depleting acreage for a farm will be the general soil-depleting base which was or could have been established in 1936, plus the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base.
- \$1 additional for each acre of commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on **January 1, 1937.**
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
- 40 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may choose and carry out any one or more of the 17 approved soil-building practices which will help to improve his particular farm. If a practice calls for the use of specific materials (such as limestone) he may substitute equivalent amounts of any other material which serves the same purpose, and still qualify for payment.

LIMING CROPLAND AND PASTURE

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In Area A, \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds; in Area B, \$2 per 1,000 pounds.

Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent, per acre, to crop or pasture land.

Area A includes Berkshire County and area B includes all other counties in the State.

Ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone is either (a) 750 pounds of hydrated lime or (b) an approved amount of other approved material.

The lime in basic slag should be computed on the same basis as the lime in limestone.

FERTILIZING CONSERVING CROPS WITH PHOSPHORIC ACID, POTASH, OR NITROGEN

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen, or approved combinations of these materials to established sod (in pastures, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

Payment will not be made for the application of available phosphoric acid or potash in excess of 120 pounds each per acre or for nitrogen applied to green-manure crops in excess of 16 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 4 cents per pound for available PHOSPHORIC ACID.

When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

When phosphoric acid is added to farm manure it is recommended that one pound of 16 percent superphosphate per cow per day be used in the gutter, that from 30 to 50 pounds per ton of manure be added when used in the stable, or that 30 pounds per hundred hens per month be added to poultry manure.

It is recommended that not more than 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre be used for top-dressing legume or grass sod or for fertilizing green-manure crops, and that not more than 120 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre be used for new seeding as described in practices nos. 5 and 6.

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 3 cents per pound for available POTASH.

It is recommended that not more than the following amounts of potash be used for the purpose indicated:

100 pounds per acre for top-dressing legume sod.

50 pounds per acre for top-dressing grass sod or for fertilizing legume green-manure crops.

120 pounds per acre for fertilizing new seedings described in practices nos. 5 and 6.

25 pounds per acre for fertilizing the green-manure crops specified in practice no. 7.

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 4 cents per pound for available NITROGEN.

No payment will be made for nitrogen in any use in excess of 32 pounds per acre, or for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre.

SEEDING CLOVER

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding adapted domestic or Canadian medium red clover or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of such medium red clover seed or its equivalent in other clover seed, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

Recommended equivalents of 5 pounds of medium red clover are 8 pounds of white sweet clover, 2 pounds of white Dutch clover, 4 pounds of alsike clover, or 2 pounds of Ladino clover.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Seeding hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa such as Grimm or Ontario variegated, or mixtures containing at least 8 pounds of such alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared for this seeding by application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or mixtures of these with legumes after they have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial legumes or perennial legumes for which no seeding payment will be made or has been made under this or any previous program, and from which no crop has been harvested, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

OTHER WAYS TO USE GREEN-MANURE PRACTICES

When green-manure crops are turned under on land that normally is used for the production of *commercial vegetables*, so that at least one crop of commercial vegetables is replaced, the rates of payment for practices nos. 7 and 8 will be doubled.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on land that normally is used for the production of commercial vegetables, and no crop is removed from the land in 1937, the following *substitute practice* may be used: If the clipped grains are followed by legume crops specified in practice No. 8, and the legumes are left on the land for the remainder of the 1937 growing season, it will not be necessary to turn under either crop. Clipping the grains takes the place of turning them under, and leaving the legumes on the land takes the place of turning them under. The provision for doubled rates still will apply.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices nos. 7 and 8 if the crop is one that is normally winter-killed.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per ton for not more than 5 tons per acre.

Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced

therein during 1937 from grass, legumes, green-manure, and cover crops.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

Species of forest trees recommended for planting are: Red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees or thinning or pruning other trees, to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed, over each acre of woodland. Operators shall obtain approval before performing this practice.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine	Black cherry	Yellow birch	Basswood
White pine	Sugar maple	Black birch	Hickory
Spruce	White maple	Beech	Elm
Fir	Red maple	White ash	
Hemlock	Tulip poplar	Red oak	
Cedar	White birch	White oak	

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCE

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 15 cents per rod.

Constructing fence consisting of not less than two strands of wire, with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodlands previously used for pasture.

BUILDING 3-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCE

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 20 cents per rod.

Constructing fence consisting of not less than three strands of wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodlands previously used for pasture.

MAINTAINING SOIL ON CRANBERRY BOGS

Applying sand, free from stones or loam, to fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in productive capacity of the land, at the following rates:

Practice No. 14.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$7.50 per acre.

One-half inch of sand, evenly distributed.

Practice No. 15.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$11.25 per acre.

Three-fourths inch of sand, evenly distributed.

Practice No. 16.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$15 per acre.

One inch of sand, evenly distributed.

FOLLOWING A FARM PLAN

Practice No. 17.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10, and in addition, 5 cents per acre mapped; total payment not to exceed \$25 on any farm.

Developing a comprehensive conservation program for the farm. Requirements for payment for this practice include: (a) Preparing, in conference with the proper extension or conservation representatives, a plan for the uses and management of crop and pasture lands, and in certain cases woodlands; the plan to be submitted as an integral part of a general farm-management plan for the farm, covering a period of several years; (b) approval of the plan by the county committee as providing for satisfactory improvement in the economic use and conservation of the land; (c) submitting as background for the plan a map of the farm prepared according to specifications prescribed by the State committee; and (d) making in 1937 such a start in carrying out the plan as is approved by the county committee as satisfactory evidence that it has been adopted as a working program for the farm.

The map of the farm should include the whole farm.

Cropland should be measured by standard measuring equipment.

Field boundaries and acres in each field should be shown.

Fields should be named or numbered.

Maps should be drawn to scale and the scale shown on the map.

A copy of the map must be furnished for the county files.

The plan should include a statement of approximately the numbers of livestock and acreages of crops intended over a period of several years, the crop rotation or system, with approximate amounts of lime and fertilizers intended, the pasture plan and, when desired, the plan for the handling of forests and maple orchards. It should state definitely the steps to be taken in 1937.

TOBACCO DIVERSION, TYPES 51 AND 52

PAYMENT FOR DIVERSION

Payment may be earned for diverting up to 15 percent of a farm's tobacco soil-depleting base. However, payment will be made only for the number of diverted acres matched by a 1937 acreage of soil-conserving crops which is above the soil-conserving base for the farm. For each acre so diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base the payment will be 4 cents a pound times the normal tobacco yield per acre for the farm.

Soil-conserving base means the acreage represented by the difference between the total cropland (excluding commercial orchards, vineyards, bush fruits, and idle land) and the sum of the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base and the general soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 agricultural conservation program.

Tobacco soil-depleting base.—The tobacco soil-depleting base for a farm is the number of acres established as normally used on the farm for production of types 51 and 52 tobacco.

The 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the tobacco soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, subject to any adjustment which will result in equitable bases for all farms in the county for which tobacco bases are established. However, the tobacco soil-depleting base for any farm shall not be more than twice the acreage of tobacco grown in 1937.

Deductions for an acreage of tobacco in excess of the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base.—If the 1937 acreage of tobacco exceeds the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made, from any payment which otherwise would be made respecting the farm, for each acre of such excess at the rate of 4 cents per pound on the normal tobacco yield per acre.

SOIL-CONSERVING USE OF LAND

Land devoted to any of the crops listed below shall be regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops; however, any land from which any crop other than a soil-conserving crop is harvested in the same year shall not be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-conserving crop in such year, except as provided below. If two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land during any year the acreage of such land counted as soil-conserving shall not exceed the acreage on which such crops are grown.

The list of soil-conserving crops is as follows:

Sweet, medium red, alsike, white, and mammoth red clover, and alfalfa.

Vetch, winter peas, or bur or crimson clover.

Soybeans, except when harvested for grain or hay.

Sudan grass, millet, Italian ryegrass, and sorghums, not harvested for grain, hay, or forage.

Sowed corn and rape, when plowed or disked under.

Bluegrass, redtop, timothy, orchard grass, and mixtures of any of these.

Rye, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, *provided* a good growth is left on the land or plowed under.

Forest trees planted on cropland.

Annual varieties of lespedeza, crotalaria, velvetbeans and cowpeas when not harvested for grain or hay (Bermuda grass and carpet grass are also classified as soil-conserving crops but are not recommended for production in Massachusetts.)

Land devoted to any combination of soil-conserving crops and crops other than soil-conserving, listed in the following paragraph, shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop.

All the land from which a crop other than soil-conserving is harvested in 1937 and is followed by legumes classified as soil-conserving or by perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop), shall be classified as in a soil-conserving use. All land on which green-manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetables and are plowed under as green-manure after having attained at least a 12-inch or 2 months' growth, shall be classified as in a soil-conserving use.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program, a farmer must make out all necessary forms and supply other necessary information. Forms and information shall be filed

with the County Committee within time limits established by the state committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payment will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops or the proceeds of crops produced on the farm in 1937, or who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a soil-building practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should obtain prior approval from his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm, and that the materials and methods he plans to use are up to approved standards.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENTS.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 the acreage of general soil-depleting crops for the farm is larger than the acreage of such crops normally grown on the farm. The rate of deduction will be \$12.50 for each acre by which the 1937 acreage exceeds the normal acreage.

EXPENSES OF ASSOCIATIONS.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for county agricultural conservation association expenses.

1937 OPERATIONS MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping system, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices.

The tobacco-diversion payment shall be divided among persons concerned in the proportion in which they share the tobacco, or proceeds of the tobacco, grown on the farm.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops or the proceeds of crops produced on any farm in the county in 1937 shall become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association of the county whenever any form or information required in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1937 is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the Association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee, or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits, including cranberries, on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning), from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse (or the equivalent in smaller animals) during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts are considered the equivalent of one cow or one horse.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

15 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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TO NEW HAMPSHIRE FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the 15 things listed above you can qualify for payment under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and the rates given are contingent upon Congress making available for 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

A top limit will be established for the amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what that allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payment" (p. 6) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 6) also contain information you will

need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 7.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss these plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in New Hampshire and have been encouraged by the State Extension Service. Many successful farmers have been using them for years. Liming, for instance, is needed to make clover and alfalfa grow better. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, or potash, or nitrogen, or combinations of the three, to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

Some of the information in this leaflet about payments and the soil-building allowance does *not* apply to tobacco growers. Farmers who grow tobacco should read Northeast Region Bulletin 101-A—New Hampshire for details of the program as it affects them.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

New Hampshire farmers who properly carry out one or more of the approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

The following items will be included in calculating a farm's soil-building allowance. Every farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment will have an allowance of at least \$20, even if the items listed below do not add up to that amount:

- \$1 for every acre of cropland.
- \$1 additional for each acre of commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
- 40 cents additional for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may adopt any one or more of the following practices which will help to improve his farm.

If a practice calls for the use of specific materials, such as limestone, a farmer may substitute equivalent amounts of any other approved material which serves the same purpose, and still qualify for payment.

LIMING CROPLAND AND PASTURE

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In Area A, \$1 per 500 pounds; in Area B, \$1.25 per 500 pounds.

Applying 500 to 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent, per acre, to crop or pasture land.

Area A includes Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, Area B includes all other counties in the State.

Ground limestone is limestone which will analyze 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Five hundred pounds of ground limestone is the equivalent of 375 pounds of hydrated lime. Equivalent amounts of other approved material also may be substituted for ground limestone.

Lime applications for top-dressing pastures, hay lands, or orchards should not exceed 1 ton of ground limestone per acre. Larger amounts are often needed when seeding clover or alfalfa.

USING PHOSPHORIC ACID, POTASH, OR NITROGEN WITH SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, or combinations of these materials to established sod (in pastures, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 4 cents per pound for available phosphoric acid.

The maximum application of available phosphoric acid for which payment will be made is 100 pounds per acre. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments also will be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts if such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 3 cents per pound for available potash.

The maximum application of available potash for which payment will be made is 100 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 4 cents per pound for available nitrogen.

No payment will be made for any use of nitrogen in excess of 32 pounds per acre, or for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre. In most cases, nitrogen will be applied in combination with other fertilizer. Nitrogen may be applied alone to grass hay lands.

For top-dressing grass hay lands a mixed fertilizer having approximately a 1-1-1 ratio such as an 8-6-6, 7-6-6, or a 6-8-6 is recommended.

For top-dressing legumes a mixed fertilizer having 1-2-2 or 1-3-3 or even a 1-4-4 ratio is recommended, depending on the proportion of legumes to grasses in the stand; the greater the percentage of legumes, the wider this proportion should be.

SEEDING CLOVER

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding adapted domestic or Canadian medium red clover, or any alsike clover, or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of such clover seed or its equivalent in other clover seed, on land prepared for

this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

The equivalent of 5 pounds of medium red clover seed is 2 pounds of White Dutch, 2 pounds of Ladino, or 8 pounds of sweet clover seed. White Dutch and Ladino clover should be used only for pasture.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Seeding adapted domestic or Canadian alfalfa, such as Grimm or variegated, or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of such alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains, annual grasses, or mixtures of these which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial legumes or perennial legumes for which no seeding payment has been made under this or previous programs, and from which no crop has been harvested, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth; or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

Leaving crop on land.—Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices no. 7 or no. 8 if the crop is one that normally is winter-killed.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per ton on an amount not more than 5 tons per acre.

Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grass, legumes, or green-manure or cover crops.

REMOVING UNPRODUCTIVE ORCHARD TREES AND MAINTAINING SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Removing all trees from unproductive orchard land if biennial or perennial legumes, or mixtures of these with grasses, are grown on the land so cleared, and if the normal acreage of other such soil-conserving crops on the farm is not reduced. If it is more practical, an equal increase of such crops on other land may be substituted for seeding soil-conserving crops on the cleared land. This practice applies only to farms in commercial fruit areas.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Planting not less than 500 transplanted forest trees of approved varieties or root-pruned seedlings of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

Species recommended for use on well-drained loams are:

Softwoods—White pine, red pine, white spruce, red spruce, northern white cedar, Balsam fir, hemlock.

Hardwoods—Red oak, white oak, white ash, sugar maple, popple, basswood, shagbark hickory, black locust.

Species recommended for use on areas of excessive moisture, generally characterized by growth of sedges, are:

Softwoods—Hemlock and European larch.

Hardwoods—White ash and black ash.

Species recommended for use on very light, sterile, sandy, or gravelly soils are:
White pine and red pine.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees or thinning or pruning other trees, to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland. Operators must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 15 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

BUILDING 3-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 14.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 20 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of not less than three strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

FOLLOWING A FARM PLAN

Practice No. 15.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10, plus 5 cents for each acre of land mapped, total payment for any farm to be not more than \$25.

Developing a comprehensive conservation program for the farm.

Requirements for payment for this practice include: (a) Preparing in conference with the proper extension or conservation representative, a plan for the uses and management of crop and pasture lands, and, in certain cases, woodlands; the plan to be submitted as an integral part of a general farm-management plan for the farm, covering a period of several years; (b) approval of the plan by the county committee as providing for satisfactory improvement in the economic use and conservation of the land; (c) submitting as a background for the plan a map of the farm prepared according to specifications prescribed by the State committee; and (d) making in 1937 such a start in carrying out the plan as is approved by the county committee as satisfactory evidence that the plan has been seriously adopted as a working program for the farm.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program, a farmer must make out all necessary forms and supply other essential information. Forms and information shall be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payments will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops, or the proceeds of the crops, produced on the farm in 1937, or any producer who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—Rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a soil-building practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should obtain prior approval from his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the materials and methods he plans to use are up to approved standards.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENT.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 a farm has an acreage of general soil-depleting crops larger than the farm's normal acreage of such crops. The rate of deduction will be \$11.50 for each acre by which the 1937 acreage of general soil-depleting crops exceeds the general soil-depleting base acreage which can be established for the farm.

ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for county agricultural conservation association expenses.

1937 OPERATIONS MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping system, or other practice is adopted in 1937 which tends to defeat the purpose of the program. No payment will be made for any practice unless the practice is generally considered to be a good farming practice for the locality.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the

Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm by the county committee, prior to performance, in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing such cases.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops or proceeds of crops produced on any farm in his county in 1937 shall become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee, or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936. These include among others, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but exclude sweet corn for canning and peas for canning.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse (or the equivalent in smaller animals) during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts are considered the equivalents of one cow or one horse.

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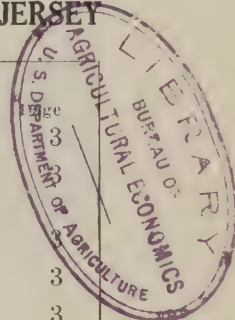
NER Leaflet No. 102—NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

16 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND
QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN NEW JERSEY

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2. SEEDING ALFALFA.....	
3. GROWING ANNUAL GRASSES OR SMALL GRAINS AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS.....	
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TO NEW JERSEY FARMERS:

By doing 1 or more of the 16 things listed above you can qualify for payments under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rate of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and the rates given are contingent upon Congress making available in 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. If you are particularly interested in any one practice you can find it quickly by turning to the page number listed on page 1 opposite the name of the practice.

A top limit will be established for the amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what that allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payment" (p. 5) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 6) also contain information you will need.

Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 7.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss your plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in New Jersey and have been encouraged by the State extension service. Many successful farmers have been using them for years. Liming, for instance, is needed for sweetening acid soils. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, or potash, or nitrogen, or combinations of the three to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

The national agricultural conservation program aims at conserving and improving national farm resources. The program for New Jersey carries out the principles of the national program through the use of practices recommended by county and State committees and approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

New Jersey farmers who properly carry out 1 or more of the 16 approved soil-building practices will be eligible for soil-building payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance no matter how many practices he uses.

The following items will be included in determining a farm's soil-building allowance. Every farm will have an allowance of at least \$20, even if the items do not add up to that amount.

- \$1 for every acre of cropland.

- \$1 additional for each acre of commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

- 40 cents additional for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may choose and carry out any one or more of the approved soil-building practices which will help to improve his farm.

If a practice calls for the use of specific materials such as limestone he may substitute equivalent amounts of any other approved material which serves the same purpose, and still qualify for payment.

Approved soil-building practices for New Jersey this year are these:

SEEDING CLOVER

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding clover or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy domestic (unstained) or Canadian (stained 1 percent violet) red clover seed, or any alsike or sweetclover seed, on cropland or non-crop pasture land prepared for seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizing materials recommended by the county agricultural agent.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre

Seeding alfalfa seed bearing the United States verified origin tag from Kansas, Utah, or States farther north; or the State certification tag identifying it as Grimm alfalfa seed; or mixtures containing at least 8 pounds of such alfalfa seed, on cropland or noncrop pasture land prepared for the seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizing materials recommended by the county agricultural agent.

GROWING ANNUAL GRASSES OR SMALL GRAINS AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or mixtures of these with legumes which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment will be or has been made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

Other ways to use green-manure practices.—When green-manure crops are turned under on land normally used for the production of commercial vegetables, so that at least one crop of commercial vegetables is replaced, the rates of payment listed for practice nos. 3 and 4 will be doubled.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on land normally used for the production of commercial vegetables, and no crop is removed from the land in 1937, this substitute practice may be used: If the clipped grains are followed by legume crops specified in practice no. 4, and the legumes are left on the land for the remainder of the 1937 growing season, it will not be necessary to turn under either crop. Clipping the grains takes the place of turning them under, and leaving the legumes on the land takes the place of turning them under. The provision for doubled rates still will apply.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for plowing or disking under in practice no. 3 or no. 4 if the crop is one that is normally winter-killed.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, on suitable land in an approved manner.

Operators are advised to obtain instructions for performing this practice from the State extension forester or the county committee.

Recommended varieties for planting are: White ash, black locust, Scotch pine, red oak, white oak, red pine, white pine, tulip poplar, Norway spruce, black walnut.

The following varieties are recommended for south Jersey only: Loblolly pine, white cedar, short leaf pine.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, following the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 15 cents per rod.

Constructing a 2-strand barbed-wire fence with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 20 cents per rod.

Constructing a 3-strand barbed-wire fence with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per ton on not more than 5 tons per acre.

Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grass, legume, green-manure, or cover crops.

LIMING CROPLAND OR PASTURE

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds.

Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to cropland or pasture.

Ground-limestone equivalents.—One thousand pounds of ground limestone is equivalent to 1,000 pounds of ground oyster shells or to 700 pounds of hydrated lime or other similar material found by the county committee to serve the same purpose as well.

Ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

USING PHOSPHORIC ACID, POTASH, OR NITROGEN WITH SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS

Applying phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, or approved combinations of these materials to established sod (in pastures, orchards, or hay lands) or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 4 cents per pound for available phosphoric acid.

Payment will be limited to the application of not less than 16 pounds and not more than 96 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre.

When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre. Payments will also be made for phosphoric acid when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement in approved amounts and when such farm manures are for use on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops.

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 3 cents per pound for available potash.

Payment will be limited to the application of not less than 7½ pounds and not more than 75 pounds of available potash per acre.

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 4 cents per pound for available nitrogen.

Payment will be limited to the application of not more than 24 pounds of available nitrogen per acre to hay land or 32 pounds of available nitrogen per acre for any other use.

MAINTAINING SOIL ON CRANBERRY BOGS

Applying not less than the following quantities of sand, free from stones and loam, on fruiting bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in productive capacity of the land.

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$7.50 per acre.

One-half inch of sand, evenly distributed.

Practice No. 14.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$11.25 per acre.

Three-quarters inch of sand, evenly distributed.

Practice No. 15.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$15 per acre.

One inch of sand, evenly distributed.

FOLLOWING A FARM PLAN

Practice No. 16.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$10; plus 5 cents for each acre of land mapped; the total payment not to exceed \$25 on any farm.

Developing and carrying out a comprehensive conservation program for the farm. Requirements for payment for this practice include: (a) Preparing, in conference with proper extension or conservation representative, a plan for the use and management of crop and pasture lands, and, in certain cases, woodlands; the plan to be submitted as an integral part of a general farm-management plan for the farm, covering a period of 3 or more years; (b) approval of the plan by the county committee as providing for satisfactory improvement in the economic use and conservation of the land; (c) submitting as background for the plan a map of the farm prepared according to specifications prescribed by the State committee; and (d) making such a start in 1937 in carrying out the plan as is approved by the county committee as satisfactory evidence that it has been seriously adopted as a working program for the farm.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program a farmer must make out the necessary forms and supply the other necessary information. Forms and information shall be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the State

committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payments will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops or of the proceeds of the crops produced on the farm in 1937, or by any producer who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a soil-building practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should first consult with his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the materials and methods he plans to use are up to approved standards.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENT.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 a farm's acreage of general soil-depleting crops is in excess of 20 acres and is larger than the farm's normal acreage of such crops. The rate of deduction will be \$11.50 for each acre by which the 1937 acreage of general soil-depleting crops exceeds the general soil-depleting base acreage which can be established for the farm.

ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for County Agricultural Conservation Association expenses.

1937 OPERATIONS MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937. No payment will be made for any practice unless it is generally considered good farming practice for the locality.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing such cases.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them

in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices, according to the facts found by the county committee.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops or proceeds of crops produced on any farm in his county in 1937 shall become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee, or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits including cranberries, on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse (or the equivalent in smaller animals) during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts are considered the equivalents of one cow or one horse.

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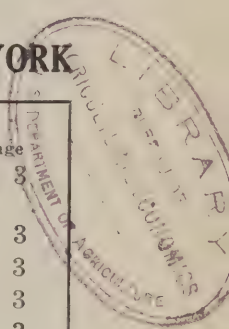
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

20 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND
QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN NEW YORK

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TO NEW YORK FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the 20 things listed above you can qualify for payment under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and the rates given here are contingent upon Congress making

available for 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. If you are particularly interested in any one practice you can find it quickly by turning to the page number listed on page 1 opposite the name of the practice.

A top limit will be established for the total amount that may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what that allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payment" (p. 8) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 8) also contain information you will need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 10.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss those plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in New York and have been encouraged by the State extension service. Many successful farmers have been using them for years. Liming, for instance, is needed for sweetening acid soils. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, or potash, or nitrogen, or combinations of the three to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

The national agricultural conservation program aims at conserving and improving national farm resources. The program for New York carries out the principles of the national program through the use of practices especially suited to New York farms. The practices for the State were recommended by New York county and State committees and approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

New York farmers who properly carry out one or more approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances.

The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn part or all of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

The allowance described here does not apply to farms eligible for payments for diverting land from the production of tobacco to soil-conserving crops. Northeast Region Bulletin 101-A—New York tells how the program will work for tobacco farms.

For all other farms, the items listed below will be counted in determining the soil-building allowance. Every farm not eligible for diversion payments will have an allowance of at least \$20, even if the items do not add up to that amount.

\$1 for each acre of cropland

\$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937

\$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936

\$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936

35 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A New York farmer may choose and carry out any one or more of the 20 approved soil-building practices which will help to improve his farm.

If a practice calls for the use of particular materials, such as limestone, a farmer may qualify for payment by using equivalent amounts of other material suitable for the purpose.

SEEDING SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS AND FERTILIZING THEM

Practices no. 1 to no. 7 all require material such as seed, lime, or fertilizer. The name of each of the seven practices and the rate of payment are given just below. Those rates will apply if the materials are used in specified amounts and in ways that definitely conserve soil. Instructions for using the materials follow the list of the seven practices.

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In Area A, \$3 per ton (2,000 pounds); in Area B, \$4 per ton (2,000 pounds).

Using pulverized limestone.

Area A includes all the State except Long Island and Staten Island; Area B includes Long Island and Staten Island.

Pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The equivalent of 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone is either: (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or marl which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and from which none of the fine material has been removed; or (2) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime; or (3) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime, or (4) other approved material.

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 80 cents per 100 pounds.

Using 20 percent superphosphate.

When superphosphate is used in connection with a seeding made with small grains or peas as a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or peas for canning, payment will be made only on the quantity of 20 percent superphosphate which is in excess of 160 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.80 per 100 pounds.

Using 60 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1 per acre.

Seeding wild white clover seed having a certificate of origin approved by the county committee upon recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Seeding Cornell Pasture Mixture.

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover seed or any alsike clover seed. (Whenever clover seed is mentioned in this leaflet, such seed is meant.)

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Seeding hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed. (Whenever alfalfa seed is mentioned in this leaflet, such seed is meant.)

HOW TO EARN PAYMENTS FOR PRACTICES NO. 1 TO NO. 7

In order to qualify for payments for adopting one or more of these seven practices, it is necessary to follow the methods listed here:

Improving and establishing pastures.—Applying not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalents, per acre, on pasture land, or in preparation for seeding land to wild white clover or Cornell Pasture Mixture, and seeding the land to wild white clover or Cornell Pasture Mixture:

Applying 400 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre; or

Seeding not less than 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre, and applying to the same land 400 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre; or

Seeding not less than 25 pounds of Cornell Pasture Mixture per acre, after a new seedbed has been prepared by harrowing or plowing; and applying to the same land 400 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre; or

Applying to the same land 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone per acre and 400 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre; or

Applying to the same land 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone per acre and 400 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre, and seeding on the same land at least 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre; or

Applying to the same land 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, and seeding on the same land at least 25 pounds of Cornell Pasture Mixture per acre when a new seedbed has been prepared by harrowing or plowing.

Improving established hay lands.—Applying not less than 400 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, per acre, to established hay land.

Establishing new seedings of grasses and legumes.—Seeding either legumes or grass and legume mixtures containing at least 40 percent by weight of legume seeds on land prepared at or before the time of seeding by the application of at least the following amounts per acre of the following materials or their equivalents. Seedings can be made either without a nurse crop or with a nurse crop of oats, barley, peas, wheat, rye, or a mixture of any of these. Payment will be made on the basis of lime and fertilizer (not seed) used.

300 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre; or

300 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre and 50 to 200 pounds of 60 percent muriate of potash per acre; or

2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre; or

2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone, 300 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, and 50 to 200 pounds of 60 percent muriate of potash per acre.

When seedings are made with required amounts of the legumes listed below, payments for seed (listed under practices no. 6 and no. 7), in addition to payments for preparing the land (listed under practices nos. 1, 2, and 3), will be made:

(1) Red clover seed or alsike clover seed, or mixtures of one or both of these alfalfa or with timothy or other grasses. When red clover or alsike clover or a mixture of these is seeded without grasses or alfalfa, at least 8 pounds of clover seed per acre shall be used. When red clover or alsike clover or alfalfa is used in a mixture with timothy or other grasses, at least 5 pounds per acre of the mixture shall be clover or alfalfa seed, as described above, and at least 14 pounds of the mixture per acre shall be used. The timothy or other grasses may have been seeded in the fall of 1936. If alfalfa is used it shall be considered an equivalent of red clover seed and payment will be made at the rate specified under practice no. 6.

(2) Alfalfa seed or mixtures containing alfalfa, using at least 12 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre.

Liming cropland.—Applying 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone or its equivalent, per acre, to cropland in preparation for a legume seeding.

Applying superphosphate in preparation for seeding legumes.—Applying, between July 15, 1937, and October 31, 1937, from 300 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, per acre, to cropland if the county committee determines that such application is made in preparation for seeding the cropland to legumes or to a grass and legume mixture in the spring of 1938. In all cases payment will be made only on the amount of 20 percent superphosphate which is in excess of 160 pounds per acre.

Fertilizing green-manure crops.—Applying 300 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre to any of the crops specified in practices no. 8 or no. 9 below; or

Applying 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone or its equivalent, per acre, to any of the crops specified in practices no. 8 or no. 9 below; or

Applying to the same land 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 to 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre to any of the crops specified in practices no. 8 or no. 9.

Applying superphosphate in farm manure.—Incorporating 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent into animal or poultry manure and applying such manure to pastures or hay land, or to land in preparation for the establishment of new seedings of legumes or of grasses and legumes, so that the superphosphate will be applied in quantities within the limits already specified.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS AND ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains, or annual grasses, or mixtures of one or more of these with one or more legumes, after all have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment will be or has been made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth; or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

On Long Island, on land normally used for commercial potato production, pearl millet, Japanese millet, or Sudan grass which is sown between May 15 and August 15 and plowed under after attaining at least 30 inches' growth, and which replaces a commercial vegetable crop may be substituted for the biennial or perennial legumes in practice no. 9.

OTHER POINTS ABOUT USING GREEN-MANURE PRACTICES

When green-manure crops are turned under on land used in most years for the production of commercial vegetables, so that at least one crop of commercial vegetables is replaced, the rates of payment for practices no. 8 and no. 9 will be doubled.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on land used in most years for the production of commercial vegetables, and no crop is removed from the land in 1937, the following substitute practice may be used: If the clipped grains are followed by legume crops specified in practice no. 9, and the legumes are left on the land for the remainder of the 1937 growing season, it will not be necessary to turn under either crop. Clipping the grains takes the place of turning them under, and leaving the legumes on the land takes the place of turning them under. The provision for doubled rates still will apply.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices no. 8 or no. 9, if the crop is one that is normally winter-killed.

Practices no. 8 and no. 9, and the provisions for fertilizing green-manure crops (p. 5) apply to commercial orchards as well as to other cropland.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per ton on not more than 5 tons per acre.

Applying to land used for commercial orchards not less than 3 tons of air-dried mulching material or its equivalent, per acre, in addition to leaving in the orchard all material produced therein during 1937 from grass, legume, green-manure, or cover crops.

REMOVING UNPRODUCTIVE ORCHARD TREES AND MAINTAINING LEGUMES

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Removing all trees from unproductive orchard land if biennial or perennial legumes, or mixtures of any of these with one or more grasses are grown on the land so cleared, and if the normal acreage of other such crops on the farm is not reduced. If it is more practical, an equal increase of such crops on other land may be substituted instead of seeding the legumes on the cleared land. This practice applies only to farms in commercial fruit areas.

REMOVING UNPRODUCTIVE VINES AND MAINTAINING LEGUMES

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$5 per acre.

Establishing, on a farm in a commercial vineyard area, an acreage of biennial or perennial legumes or mixtures of any of these with one or more grasses, on unproductive vineyard land from which all vines have been removed in 1937.

USING NITROGEN ON SOD OR COVER CROPS IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1 per acre.

Applying not less than 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent, per acre, over the entire acreage of any orchard or vineyard interplanted to sod or cover crops, and leaving such interplanted sod or cover crops in their entirety on the land.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 14.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre on an area of not more than 4 acres.

Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees or thinning other trees, to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed, over each acre of woodland. Before adopting this practice operators shall obtain approval of the county committee, based upon the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture Extension Service.

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 15.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 15 cents per rod of fence.

Constructing fence of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodlands previously used for pasture.

BUILDING 3-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 16.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 20 cents per rod of fence.

Constructing fence of not less than three strands of barbed wire or of woven wire, at least 24 inches high, with not less than one strand of barbed wire, with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from farm woodlands previously used for pasture.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 17.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Planting nursery-grown forest trees or lifted wild stock at the rate of not less than 1,000 trees per acre on open farm land. When white pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Norway spruce, white spruce.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, following the advice of the New York State College of Agriculture Extension Service, approves the selection.

STRIP-CROPPING

Practice No. 18.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre of sod strips.

Establishing and maintaining contour strips of sod on fields devoted to intertilled crops. This practice shall be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based upon the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Service and the New York State College of Agriculture Extension Service.

PLANTING SHRUB WINDBREAKS

Practice No. 19.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1 per acre of land protected.

Planting approved shrubs not more than 1 foot apart in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart on muck or sandy soils. Before performing this practice, operators shall obtain the approval of the county committee, based upon the advice of the New York State College of Agriculture Extension Service.

PLANTING GRAIN WINDBREAKS

Practice No. 20.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 25 cents per acre of land protected.

Planting grain or grain mixtures in parallel strips not more than 30 feet apart at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, on muck or sandy soils, with each strip consisting of two or more rows of small grain or small grain mixtures not more than 1 foot apart, with the grain permitted to grow until the interplanted crops have attained at least eight weeks' growth.

Payments will be made for a combination of practices no. 19 and no. 20 on the same land when prior approval through the county committee has been obtained.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENTS

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program, a farmer must make out all necessary forms and supply the other necessary information. Forms and information shall be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payments will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops, or the proceeds of the crops, produced on the farm in 1937, or any producer who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER PROVISIONS AFFECTING PAYMENTS

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should first consult with his county committee, to make

sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the methods and materials he plans to use are up to approved standards.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENT.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned, if in 1937 a farm has an acreage of general soil-depleting crops larger than the farm's normal acreage of such crops. The deduction will be \$10.50 for each acre by which the 1937 acreage of general soil-depleting crops exceeds the general soil-depleting base acreage which can be established for the farm. Farms with not more than 20 acres of general soil-depleting crops in 1937 would be exempt from deductions. If the Secretary finds it necessary to make such deductions in 1937, he will issue the necessary regulations for establishment of bases.

ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for county agricultural conservation committee expenses.

1937 OPERATIONS MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937. No payment will be made for any practice unless it is generally considered good farming practice for the locality.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm by the county committee prior to performance, in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices, according to the facts found by the county committee.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops or proceeds of crops produced on any farm in his county in 1937 shall become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested; or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the County Agricultural Conservation Committee, or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means fruit trees, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetable or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse or the equivalent in smaller animals, during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts are considered the equivalents of one cow or one horse.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION**

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM NORTHEAST REGION

**14 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND
QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA**

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TO PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the 14 things listed above you can qualify for payments under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of adopting the

practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for payments.

The payments and the rates listed are contingent upon Congress making available in 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans you will need to discuss them with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that they can be approved as good farming for your farm.

In nine Pennsylvania counties—Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, and York—payments will be made for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops, and the section on “Diversion”, on page 10, tells how to earn these payments. All tobacco growers in the State will be eligible for payments for shifting some of their tobacco soil-depleting base acreage from tobacco to soil-conserving crops. Tobacco growers in all parts of the State will want to read the section on “Diversion from the Tobacco Base” on page 11.

Farmers in all parts of the State will be eligible for soil-building payments if they use approved soil-building practices. Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Pennsylvania and have been encouraged by the State agricultural extension service, and many successful farmers have been using them for years. The practices for Pennsylvania were recommended by the Pennsylvania State and county committees and approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The national soil-conservation program aims at conserving and improving farm resources; the program for Pennsylvania carries out the principles of the national program in ways that are especially suited to Pennsylvania.

A top limit is established for the amount that may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. “The Soil-Building Allowance” on page 2 tells how to figure out the allowance for your farm. “Applying for Payment” (p. 12) and “Other Points Affecting Payment” (p. 12) also contain information you will need. Terms such as “cropland” and “open noncrop pasture” have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 14.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Pennsylvania farmers who properly carry out one or more approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

Allowances for farms not eligible to earn diversion payments will be established on a slightly different basis from that used for allowances for farms eligible for diversion payments. The diversion payment is not limited by the soil-building allowance. Farms not eligible to earn diversion payments will have allowances of at least \$20 each, even if the items listed below do not add up to that amount. Each farm eligible for diversion payments will have a soil-building allowance of

at least \$10 in addition to the possibility of earning a diversion payment.

The following items will be included in calculating the soil-building allowance for a farm:

For farms not eligible for diversion payments:

- \$1 for every acre of cropland;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936;
- 35 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

For farms eligible for either general or tobacco diversion payments:

- \$1 for every acre of cropland; minus the number of acres normally in soil-depleting crops, and plus the number of acres diverted on which payment can be made in 1937;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936;
- 35 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may adopt any one or more of the following soil-building practices which will help to conserve and improve his farm resources. If a practice calls for the use of specific materials (such as limestone) he may substitute equivalent amounts of any other approved material which serves the same purpose, and may still qualify for payment.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Planting evergreen or deciduous forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The trees to be evenly distributed, approximately 6 feet apart, and adequately protected against livestock grazing.

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$6 per acre.

Planting seedlings.

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Planting transplants.

Payment for more than one area, each smaller than 1 acre, will be made if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to one-half acre or more.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and white pine.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selections.

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 10 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of at least two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture.

BUILDING 3-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 15 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of not less than three strands of barbed wire, or of woven wire at least 24 inches high, with not less than one strand of barbed wire, and with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Applying on cropland or pasture land, either at or before the time of seeding, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre, and seeding such land between March 1 and October 31, 1937, to at least 18 pounds per acre of a pasture mixture containing at least 6 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown, domestic or Canadian varieties of clover seed (such seedings not to be used for green manure):

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding without application of fertilizer, either because sufficient superphosphate was applied in 1936 or because satisfactory soil tests or other evidence indicate that treatment is unnecessary.

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$4 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or a mixture containing the equivalent of 37 pounds of 16 percent nitrate, 225 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 24 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.75 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying fertilizer as provided in practice 6 above.

Payment will be made for performing practices nos. 5, 6, or 7 only on soils where lime is not required because of previous application under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or because a lime-requirement test shows a lime requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone per acre.

Pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve. The equivalent of 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone is either: (1) 4,000 pounds of ground limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 25 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve; or (2) 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; or (3) 1,400 pounds of ground burned lime; or (4) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime; or (5) 4,000 pounds of agricultural slag; or (6) 2,000 pounds of artificial carbonate of lime, pulverized oyster shell, or lime marl, containing at least 80 percent carbonates; or (7) 4,000 pounds of lime marl, not artificially dried.

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.50 per acre; in area B, \$7 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 37 pounds of 16 percent nitrate, 225 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 24 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

The equivalent of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 16 percent superphosphate, or 50 percent muriate of potash, is a quantity of materials, other than manure, containing quantities of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash, or combinations of these, equal in weight and quality to that contained in the specified amount of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 16 percent superphosphate, or 50 percent muriate of potash.

Area A includes Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties. Area B includes all other counties in the State.

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.25 per acre; in area B, \$5.75 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 8.

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.25 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 37 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 225 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 24 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$8 per acre; in area B, \$7.25 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 10 above.

APPLYING LIME AND FERTILIZER TO ESTABLISHED PASTURES

Applying, to established grasses and legumes on land devoted to permanent pasture, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre:

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6 per acre; in area B, \$5.50 per acre.

Applying either 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.75 per acre; in area B, \$7 per acre.

Applying either 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 14.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.50 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Applying either 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 15.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Applying either 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash, on those lands to which lime was applied under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or on which a lime-requirement test shows a requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone per acre.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF ALFALFA

Applying, at or before the time of seeding, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre, and seeding such land between February 1 and October 31, 1937, either with at least 15 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian varieties of alfalfa seed or with a mixture containing at least 8 pounds of such varieties of alfalfa seed, 4 pounds of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian clover seed, and 4 pounds of timothy seed, per acre, provided that the timothy may have been seeded in the fall of 1936 (none of above seedings to be used for green manure).

Practice No. 16.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Seeding without the application of fertilizer, either because sufficient superphosphate was applied in 1936 or because satisfactory soil tests or other evidence indicate that treatment is unnecessary.

Practice No. 17.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$4.75 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 18.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3.50 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying fertilizer as provided in practice no. 17.

Payment will be made for performing practices nos. 16, 17, or 18 only on soils where lime is not required because of previous application under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or because a lime-requirement test shows it to be unnecessary.

Practice No. 19.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.75 per acre; in area B, \$7.25 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 20.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.50 per acre; in area B, \$6 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 19.

Practice No. 21.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.25 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 22.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$8 per acre; in area B, \$7.25 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 21.

Practice No. 23.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$10.75 per acre; in area B, \$9.75 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 24.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.50 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 23.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

Applying, at or before the time of seeding, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalents per acre, and seeding such land between February 1 and October 31, 1937, with a mixture of at least 6 pounds of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian clover seed and at least 5 pounds of timothy in an approved nurse crop, provided that the timothy may have been seeded in the fall of 1936.

Practice No. 25.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding without the application of lime and fertilizer, either because sufficient lime and superphosphate were applied in 1936 or because soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee indicate that treatment is unnecessary.

Practice No. 26.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3.50 per acre.

Seeding and applying 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 27.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.25 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay and applying fertilizer as provided in practice no. 26.

Payment will be made for performing practices nos. 25, 26, or 27 only on soils where lime is not required because of previous applications under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or because a lime-requirement test shows it to be unnecessary.

Practice No. 28.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.50 per acre; in area B, \$6 per acre.

Seeding and applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate per acre.

Practice No. 29.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5.25 per acre; in area B, \$4.75 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 28.

APPLYING LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER TO ESTABLISHED LEGUMES AND GRASSES

Applying not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre to established biennial or perennial legumes and grasses in orchards where the entire growth of such legumes and grasses is left on the land, or to cropland devoted to established biennial or perennial legumes used for hay:

Practice No. 30.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5 per acre; in area B, \$4.50 per acre.

Applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 31.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.25 per acre; in area B, \$5.50 per acre.

Applying 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 32.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.50 per acre; in area B, \$6.50 per acre.

Applying 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 33.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Applying 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate on those lands to which lime was applied under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or where a lime-requirement test shows a requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of lime per acre.

APPLYING NITROGEN TO SOIL-CONSERVING CROPLAND IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Practice No. 34.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1 per acre.

Applying not less than 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent per acre over the entire acreage of any orchard or vineyard interplanted to soil-conserving crops and leaving such interplanted soil-conserving crops in their entirety on the land.

APPLYING LIME AND SUPERPHOSPHATE IN PREPARATION FOR SEEDING GRASSES OR LEGUMES

Applying between July 15 and October 31, 1937, at least the following amounts of the following materials or their equivalents per acre, to cropland if the county committee determines that such application is made in preparation for seeding such cropland to legumes or to a grass or legume mixture in the spring of 1938.

Practice No. 35.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$2.50 per acre; in area B, \$2 per acre.

Applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.

Practice No. 36.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$3.75 per acre; in area B, \$3 per acre.

Applying 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.

Practice No. 37.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5 per acre; in area B, \$4 per acre.

Applying 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.

Practice No. 38.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$3 per acre; in area B, \$2.50 per acre.

Applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 39.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$4.25 per acre; in area B, \$3.50 per acre.

Applying 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 40.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5.50 per acre; in area B, \$4.50 per acre.

Applying 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 41.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 50 cents per acre.

Applying 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate on those lands to which lime was applied under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or where a lime-requirement test shows a requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of lime per acre.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 42.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or any mixture of these with legumes, which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 43.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes (except those seeded in a nurse crop which is harvested in 1937 for hay or grain) from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment has been made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

OTHER POINTS ABOUT GREEN-MANURE PRACTICES.—The rate of payment will be doubled for practices no. 42 and no. 43 when these are carried out on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables, so that the green-manure crop replaces at least one crop of commercial vegetables in 1937.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on and that normally is used for production of commercial vegetables, and no crop is removed from the land in 1937, this substitute practice may be used: If the clipped grains are followed by legume crops specified in practice no. 43, and the legumes are left on the land for the remainder of the 1937 growing season, it will not be necessary to turn under either crop. Clipping the grains takes the place of turning them under, and leaving the legumes on the land takes the place of turning them under. The above provision for doubled rates still will apply.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices no. 42 or no. 43 if the crop is one that is normally winter-killed.

DIVERSION

DIVERSION FROM THE GENERAL BASE

AREAS ELIGIBLE FOR DIVERSION.—The only counties in which payments are offered for diverting acreage from the general soil-depleting base are Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, and York.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASES.—The county agricultural conservation committee will recommend for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture a general soil-depleting base for each farm in an eligible general-diversion area. This base shall represent the acreage on the farm normally used in production of general soil-depleting crops.

The general soil-depleting base established under the 1936 agricultural conservation program shall be the soil-depleting base for each farm in 1937, with any adjustments that may be needed to put each base as nearly as possible in line with normal operations on the farm, and to allow for 1937 change in crop classification. (In 1937 small grains harvested for grain or hay are classified as soil-depleting. In 1936 they were classified as soil-conserving.)

Farms for which no bases were established under the 1936 agricultural conservation program shall, subject to the adjustments just outlined, have bases determined upon the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1936.

FARMS ELIGIBLE FOR DIVERSION.—In diversion areas, farms with general soil-depleting bases of 20 acres or more will be eligible for general diversion payments. In special cases, however, the county committee may find from its history that a farm which has a soil-depleting base of less than 20 acres is also eligible for diversion payments.

RATE OF DIVERSION PAYMENTS.—For eligible farms, diversion payments will be made for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base, up to 15 percent of that base. The payment for each acre diverted will be at the rate of \$9, adjusted according to the productivity index of the county in which the farm is located.

The county productivity index for the general soil-depleting base shall be determined upon the basis of the yield of the general soil-depleting crops grown on all farms in the county, compared to the average yield of such crops for all farms in the United States.

EQUAL INCREASES IN SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only for diverted acreage which is equaled by an increase in the soil-conserving acreage on the farm. To be eligible for payment a farmer must match each diverted acre with an acre of soil-conserving crops over and above the soil-conserving base.

DEDUCTIONS FOR EXCEEDING BASE IN DIVERSION AREAS.—In diversion areas deductions will be made if the 1937 acreage of general soil-depleting crops is larger than the general soil-depleting base acreage for the farm. The deduction for each acre by which the base is exceeded will be at the diversion rate for the farm. On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments, deductions will be made if the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops is larger than 20 acres.

DIVERSION FROM THE TOBACCO BASE

ELIGIBILITY FOR DIVERSION PAYMENT.—Any farm with a tobacco soil-depleting base is eligible for a tobacco-diversion payment. However, if a farm has a tobacco base of 5 acres or less, and the operator does not apply for a diversion payment, the farm will be considered as a nondiversion farm in computing the soil-building allowance. "Tobacco soil-depleting base" means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of tobacco.

The 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the tobacco soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, subject to any adjustment which will result in equitable bases for all farms in the county for which tobacco bases are established. However, the tobacco soil-depleting base for any farm shall not be more than twice the acreage of tobacco grown in 1937.

PAYMENT FOR DIVERSION.—Payment may be earned for diverting up to 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm. However, payment will be made only for the number of diverted acres matched in 1937 by an acreage of soil-conserving crops over and above the farm's soil-conserving base. For each acre so diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base the payment will be 3 cents a pound times the farm's normal tobacco yield per acre.

DEDUCTIONS FOR TOBACCO ACREAGE IN EXCESS OF THE 1937 TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE.—If the 1937 acreage of tobacco exceeds the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made respecting the farm, will be made for each acre of such excess, at the rate of 3 cents per pound for the normal tobacco yield per acre.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land shall be classified as follows:

Soil-depleting.—Land on which any of the following crops are grown shall be classified as soil-depleting, and in establishing soil-depleting bases and in checking performance, the acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once:

Corn (field corn or popcorn) except sowed corn plowed under.

Potatoes.

Truck and vegetable crops, including sweet corn, melons, and strawberries.

Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, Italian ryegrass, millets, and Sudan grass, if harvested for grain, hay, or forage.

Small grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and grain mixtures) for grain or hay.

Bulbs and flowers.

Annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, field beans) harvested for grain or hay.

Rape, except when plowed or disked under.

Soil-conserving.—Land on which any of the following crops are grown and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested shall be

classified as soil-conserving, and if two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land during any year, the acreage of such land shall be counted only once as soil-conserving:

Sweetclover, medium red clover, alsike clover, white clover, mammoth red clover, and alfalfa.
 Vetch, winter peas, bur or crimson clover, and annual varieties of lespedeza.
 Soybeans, except when harvested for grain or hay.
 Sudan grass, millet, Italian ryegrass, and sorghums, not harvested for grain, hay, or forage.
 Sowed corn and rape, when plowed or disked under.
 Bluegrass, redtop, timothy, orchard grass, and mixtures of any of these.
 Rye, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay; provided a good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
 Forest trees planted on cropland.

Soil-conserving crops grown on land used for the production of a soil-depleting crop.—Land in any of the combinations of soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops listed below shall be counted twice—once as soil-depleting and once as soil-conserving.

All land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop).
 All land on which green-manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetables and plowed under as green manure after having attained at least 2 months' growth or 12 inches' growth.

Neutral uses.—Land used in the following ways shall not be classified either as soil-conserving or soil-depleting:

Planted to vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, nut trees, and perennial vegetables not interplanted (any portion of the area which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).
 Idle cropland.
 Cultivated fallow land.
 Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar noncrop land.
 Woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program a farmer will make out the necessary forms and supply the necessary information which will be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payment will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

Application for payment may be made by any producer entitled to receive all or a share of the crops or of the proceeds of the crops produced on the farm in 1937, or who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if soil-building practices adopted are in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to adopt a soil-building practice should first consult with his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm, and that the methods and materials he plans to use will be approved.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENT.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor or seed or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS ON FARMS NOT IN ELIGIBLE DIVERSION AREAS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 a farm's acreage of general soil-depleting crops is larger than the farm's soil-depleting base acreage. The rate of deduction would be \$9 per acre, scaled up or down according to the productivity index of each county.

EXPENSES OF ASSOCIATIONS.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for county agricultural conservation association expenses.

1937 PRACTICES MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the agricultural conservation program is adopted in 1937.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices, according to the facts as found by the county committee.

The diversion payments shall be divided among producers concerned in the same proportion as the crops in the general and tobacco soil-depleting bases are divided.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person who has an interest in the crops or the proceeds thereof produced on any farm in the county in 1937 shall become a member of the county agricultural conservation association of the county whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 agricultural conservation program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee or county committee.

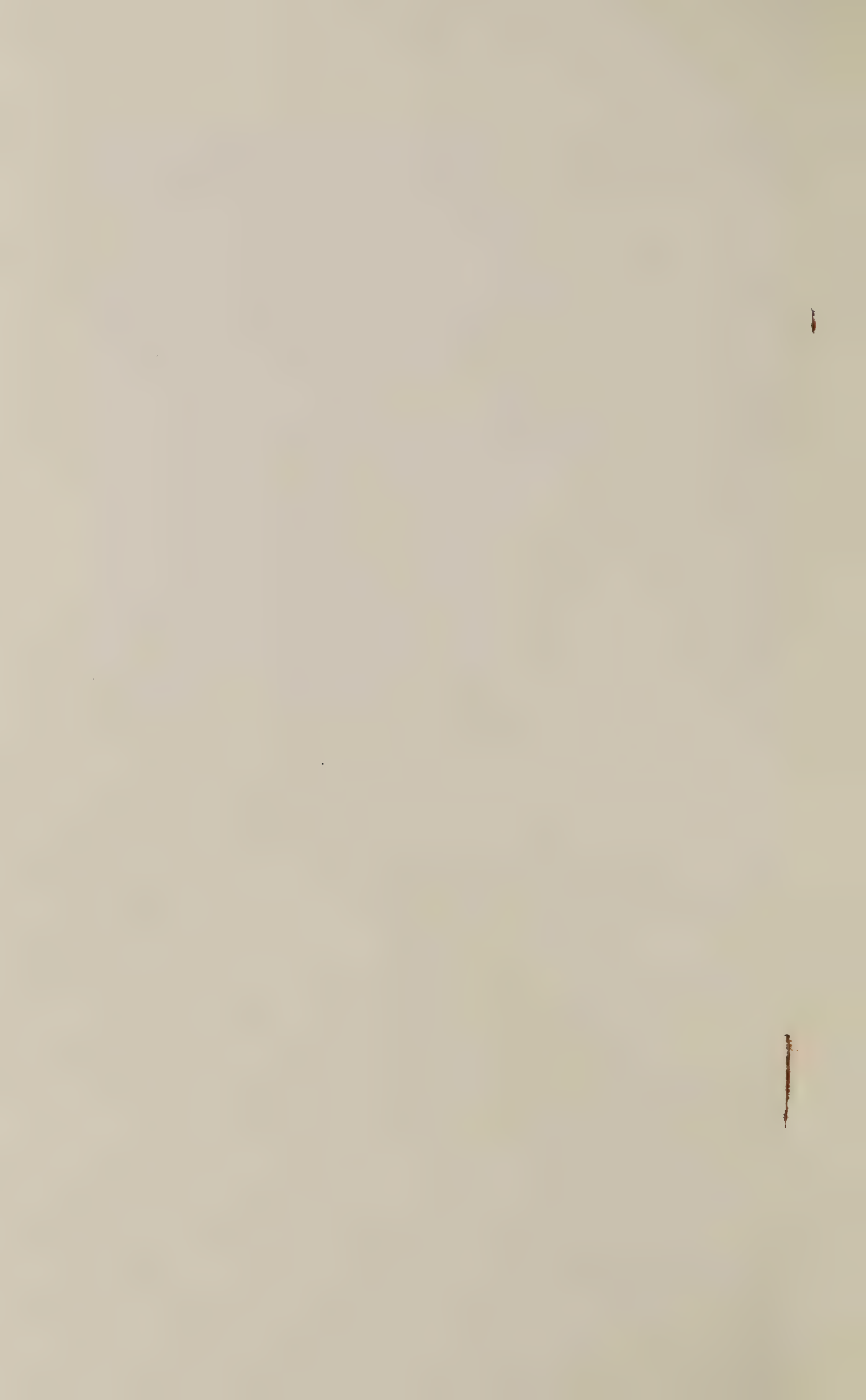
DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937, or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweetcorn for canning and peas for canning) of which the principal part was sold off the farm in 1936.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse or the equivalent in smaller animals during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts will be considered as equivalents of one horse or one cow.



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Regional Information Series

NER Leaflet No. 102—RHODE ISLAND

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION**

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

9 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN RHODE ISLAND

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

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TO RHODE ISLAND FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the nine things listed above you can qualify for payment under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and the rates given are contingent upon Congress making available for 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

A top limit will be established for the amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what that allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payment" and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 6) also contain information you will need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 7.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss these plans with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good farming for your particular land.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Rhode Island and have been encouraged by the State extension service. Many successful farmers have been using them for years. The importance of liming has been emphasized by the Rhode Island Experiment Station for many years. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, or combinations of the three, to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Rhode Island farmers who properly carry out one or more of the approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount of money which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on a farm. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

The items listed below will be counted in determining a farm's soil-building allowance. Every farm will have an allowance of at least \$20, even if the items that apply do not add up to that amount.

\$1 for every acre of cropland.

\$1 additional for each acre of commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

\$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

\$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.

40 cents additional for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A Rhode Island farmer may adopt any one or more of the following practices which will help to improve his farm.

If a practice calls for the use of specific materials such as limestone, a farmer may substitute equivalent amounts of any other approved material which serves the same purpose, and still qualify for payment.

LIMING CROPLAND AND PASTURE

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$1 per 500 pounds.

Applying 500 to 4,000 pounds of ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre, to cropland or pasture land.

Ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Equivalents of 500 pounds of ground limestone are: (a) 350 pounds of hydrated lime, or (b) 500 pounds of pulverized oystershell containing at least 80 percent carbonates. Equivalent amounts of other approved material also may be used.

USING SUPERPHOSPHATE, MURIATE OF POTASH, OR NITRATE OF SODA WITH SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS

Applying superphosphate, muriate of potash, nitrate of soda, or basic slag, or approved combinations of these materials, according to methods described below, to established sod in pastures, orchards, or hay lands or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops. Approved methods of using the fertilizers are listed under "Applying Fertilizers to Established Grasses and Legumes" (p. 3) and "Establishing New Seedings of Grasses and Legumes" (p. 4).

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 64 cents per 100 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or basic slag.

When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be made only for amounts of 16 percent superphosphate in excess of 200 pounds per acre.

Two hundred pounds is the smallest amount and 500 pounds is the largest amount of 16 percent superphosphate per acre for which payment will be made when applied to pasture, hay land, green-manure crops, new seedings of grasses or legumes, or to sod in orchards (provided that the sod is limed and the entire interplanted crop in the orchard is left on the land).

Payment will also be made for 16 percent superphosphate when added to farm manures as a preservative and reinforcement, if such farm manures are for use on established sod, or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops. Payment will be made for the application of not less than 20 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or not more than 50 pounds per ton of manure.

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$1.50 per 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Fifty pounds is the smallest amount and 200 pounds is the largest amount of 50 percent muriate of potash per acre for which payment will be made when applied to hay land, pasture, new seedings of grasses or legumes, green-manure crops, or in orchards (provided that the entire interplanted crop in the orchard is left on the land).

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT: 64 cents per 100 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda.

No payment will be made for 16 percent nitrate of soda used in excess of 200 pounds per acre, or for 16 percent nitrate of soda applied to hay lands in excess of 150 pounds per acre.

The limits on the quantities of 16 percent nitrate of soda per acre for which payment is allowed are as follows:

	Smallest amount (Pounds)	Largest amount (Pounds)
On pasture, hay land, or in orchards provided that the entire interplanted crop in the orchard is left on the land.....	100	200
On new seedings of legumes or grasses, or on green-manure crops.....	100	150

Applying Fertilizers to Established Grasses and Legumes.—The payments listed for using phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen can be earned if the materials are applied between March 1, 1937, and December 1, 1937. The materials are to be applied only on established grasses and legumes on hay land, or pasture land, or in orchards which

are in sod (provided that the interplanted crop in the orchards is allowed to remain as a mulch).

At least the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent in commercial fertilizer per acre should be used:

- 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate; or
- 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate on hay or pasture land, which at the same time or previously during the calendar year 1937 has received an application of stable manure of not less than 10 spreader loads per acre. If superphosphate has been applied to manure, the total application of superphosphate should not exceed 325 pounds per acre; or
- 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or
- 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 125 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or
- 1,500 pounds of ground limestone and 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate; or
- 1,500 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 50 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or
- 1,500 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or
- (On pastures only) 1,500 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or
- (On hay lands only) 1,500 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 150 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or
- (On permanent pastures or orchards only) 400 pounds of basic slag meal.

SEEDING CLOVER

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2 per acre.

Seeding hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of such medium red clover seed or its equivalent in other clover seed, on land prepared for seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified by the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed. This seeding must be made between dates specified by the county committee.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$3 per acre.

Seeding hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa, or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, on land prepared for the seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified by the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests, or other evidence satisfactory to the committee, indicate that the application is not needed. This seeding must be made between dates specified by the county committee.

Establishing New Seedings of Grasses and Legumes.—Rates of payment listed for seeding clover and alfalfa and for using phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen can be earned if the seeding is made before October 1, 1937, and if the fertilizers are applied between March 1 and October 1, 1937, at or before the time of seeding.

If the legumes are mixed with grass, the mixtures seeded should contain at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover or alfalfa seed, or any alsike clover

seed. Seeding can be made without a nurse crop or with any nurse crop commonly used in the community which is cut green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.

To prepare the soil, any one of the following applications is recommended:

400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash on such fields as show from approved soil tests that an application of lime is not necessary in order to produce a satisfactory growth of the legume sown; or

1,000 pounds of ground limestone and 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate; or
2,000 pounds of ground limestone and 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate; or
2,000 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or

3,000 pounds of ground limestone and 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate; or
3,000 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or

(On pastures only) 3,000 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or

(On hay lands only) 3,000 pounds of ground limestone, 325 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 150 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or

(On pastures only) 4,000 pounds of ground limestone, 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash; or

(On hay lands only) 4,000 pounds of ground limestone, 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 150 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains, annual grasses, or mixtures of these with legumes, after they have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment will be, or has been, made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth; or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

OTHER WAYS TO USE GREEN-MANURE PRACTICES

If green-manure crops are turned under on land that normally is used for the production of commercial vegetables so that at least one crop of commercial vegetables is replaced, the rates of payment for practices no. 7 and no. 8 will be doubled.

If annual grains are clipped green and left on land that normally is used for the production of commercial vegetables, and no crop is removed from the land in 1937, the following substitute practice may be used: If the clipped grains are followed by legume crops specified in practice no. 8, and the legumes are left on the land for the remainder of the 1937 growing season, it will not be necessary to

turn under either crop. Clipping the grains takes the place of turning them under, and leaving the legumes on the land takes the place of turning them under. The provision for doubled rates still will apply.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices no. 7 or no. 8 if the crop is one that normally is winter-killed.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT: \$2 per ton on not more than 5 tons per acre.

Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all material produced therein during 1937 from grass, legume, green-manure, or cover crops.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program, a farmer should make out the necessary forms and supply other essential information. Forms and information shall be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payments will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

An application for payment may be made by any producer who is entitled to receive all or a share of the crops, or the proceeds of the crops, produced on the farm in 1937, or any producer who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a soil-building practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should first consult with his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the materials and methods he plans to use are up to approved standards.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENT.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 a farm has an acreage of general soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres, and larger than the farm's

normal acreage of such crops. The rate of deduction will be \$11.50 for each acre by which the 1937 acreage of general soil-depleting crops exceeds the general soil-depleting base acreage which can be established for the farm.

ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for County Agricultural Conservation Association expenses.

1937 OPERATIONS MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937. No payment will be made for any practice unless it is generally considered good farming practice for the locality.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing such cases.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices, according to the facts found by the county committee.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person having an interest in the crops, or proceeds of crops, produced on any farm in his county in 1937 shall become a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Association whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee, or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits, other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits, on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in

1936. These include among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but exclude sweet corn for canning and peas for canning.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse, or the equivalent in smaller animals, during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts are considered the equivalents of one cow or one horse.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

14 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND
QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN VERMONT

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

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TO VERMONT FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the 14 things listed above you can qualify for payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of using the practices. This leaflet gives in detail the rates of payment for each of these practices and tells just what to do to be eligible for a payment. The payments and the rates given are contingent upon Congress making available for 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in this list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Vermont and have been encouraged by the State extension service. The practices for the State were recommended by county and State committees in Vermont and approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Many successful Vermont farmers have been using these practices for years. Liming, for instance, is needed for sweetening acid soils. The soil on many farms in the State needs either phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, or combinations of the three to supply the proper plant food. Turning under green-manure crops enriches the soil.

The national agricultural conservation program aims at conserving and improving national farm resources. The program for Vermont carries out the principles of the national program in ways especially suited to Vermont.

After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans for good farming, you will need to discuss these plans with your county agent or committeemen to make sure that what you intend to do can be approved as good land use for your particular farm.

A top limit will be established for the amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. "The Soil-Building Allowance" (p. 2) tells how to figure out what that allowance will be for your farm. "Applying for Payment" (p. 8) and "Other Points Affecting Payment" (p. 9) also contain information you will need. Terms such as "cropland" and "open noncrop pasture" have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 10.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Vermont farmers who properly carry out one or more approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by using soil-building practices on a farm.

A farmer may earn part or all of the soil-building allowance for a farm, depending upon the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses. Farms not eligible to receive diversion payments for removing land from the production of crops which deplete the soil, such as tobacco, will have allowances of at least \$20 each, even if the items listed below do not add up to that much. The only farms in Vermont eligible for diversion payments are those growing tobacco—Northeast Region Bulletin 101-A tells how the 1937 program applies to these farms. For all other farms, the following items will determine the soil-building allowance:

- \$1 for each acre of cropland.
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936.
- 40 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may choose and carry out any one or more of the following soil-building practices which will help to improve his farm. If a practice calls for the use of particular materials, such as limestone, a farmer may qualify for payment by using equivalent amounts of other material which serves the same purpose.

LIMING CROPLAND AND PASTURE

Practice No. 1.—Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent, per acre, to crop or pasture land:

Payment: In area A, \$2 per 1,000 pounds.
In area B, \$2.50 per 1,000 pounds.

Area A includes Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor Counties; area B includes Bennington, Caledonia, Essex, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, and Washington Counties.

Payment will be made if lime is applied to cropland or pasture according to the need as determined by soil tests. If soil tests cannot be made, sufficient lime must be applied to conform with good farming practice. The amounts of ground limestone recommended to be applied to soils of varying acidity and for different crops are given below.

The equivalent amounts of other materials also are indicated:

ON CLAY LOAM, SILT LOAM, OR LOAM

Reaction	pH	Alfalfa	Clover and grasses	Top dress- ing pasture
		<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Neutral.....	7.0	0	0	0
Slightly acid.....	6.5	0	0	0
Moderately acid.....	6.0	2,000	1,500	1,000
Medium acid.....	5.5	3,000	2,000	1,500
Strongly acid.....	5.0	4,000	3,000	2,000
Very strongly acid.....	4.5	6,000	4,000	2,000

ON SANDS OR SANDY LOAM

Neutral.....	7.0	0	0	0
Slightly acid.....	6.5	0	0	0
Moderately acid.....	6.0	1,000	0	0
Medium acid.....	5.5	2,000	1,000	1,000
Strongly acid.....	5.0	3,000	2,000	1,500
Very strongly acid.....	4.5	4,000	4,000	2,000

GROUND LIMESTONE EQUIVALENTS (IN POUNDS)

Ground limestone	Hydrated lime	Quick lime	Waste lime ¹	Wet marl	Wood ashes ¹
2,000	1,500	1,100	2,000	2,800	3,000

¹ If materials are wet add 40 percent to figures.

USING PHOSPHORIC ACID, POTASH, OR NITROGEN WITH SOIL CONSERVING CROPS

Practices Nos. 2, 3, and 4.—Applying phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen or approved combinations of these materials, to established sod, in pastures, orchards, or hay lands, or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops in orchards.

Practice No. 2.—Payment for available phosphoric acid, 4 cents per pound.

Phosphoric acid may be applied, alone or in combination, any time before December 1, 1937, as follows:

1. To established sod in pastures, orchards, or hay lands.

2. In preparation for seeding or at time of seeding biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops in orchards. When phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the payment will be made only for amounts of phosphoric acid in excess of 32 pounds per acre.

3. Added, as a preservative and reinforcement, to farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or green-manure crops. When so used to preserve and reinforce farm manure, not less than 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate per mature cow per day shall be used in the gutter.

The minimum amounts of phosphoric acid required when used at the time of seeding down or for top dressing are given below for various crops on different types of soil:

Crop	On clay loam, silt loam, or loam		On sands or sandy loam	
	Pounds of 16 percent super-phosphate per acre	Pounds of phosphoric acid per acre	Pounds of 16 percent super-phosphate per acre	Pounds of phosphoric acid per acre
Alfalfa.....	400	64	500	80
Clover and timothy.....	300	48	400	64
Permanent pasture (top-dressing).....	600	96	600	96
Permanent pasture (seeding down).....	300	48	400	64
Green manure.....	300	48	400	64

Practice No. 3.—Payment, for available potash, 3 cents per pound.

Potash may be applied, any time prior to December 1, 1937, alone or in combination with other materials to established sod in pastures, orchards, or hay lands. It may also be applied in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, or of green-manure crops in orchards.

The minimum amounts of potash application required for various crops on different soils, when used at the time of seeding down or as top dressing, are given below:

Crop	On clay loam, silt loam, or loam		On sands or sandy loam	
	Pounds of 50 percent potash fertilizer per acre	Pounds of available potash per acre	Pounds of 50 percent potash fertilizer per acre	Pounds of available potash per acre
Alfalfa.....	100	50	150	75
Clover and timothy.....	75	38	100	50
Permanent pasture (top-dressing).....	100	50	150	75
Permanent pasture (seeding down).....	100	50	150	75
Green manure.....	75	38	100	50

Practice No. 4.—Payment, for available nitrogen, 4 cents per pound.

Nitrogen may be applied any time prior to December 1, 1937, alone or in combination with other materials to established sod in pastures, orchards, or hay land. It may also be applied in preparation for or at the time of seeding biennial or perennial legumes, or green-manure crops in orchards.

Nitrogen applied to orchards to grow mulch should be broadcast over the entire acreage. No payments will be made for nitrogen used in excess of 32 pounds per acre, or for nitrogen applied to hay land in excess of 24 pounds per acre.

The minimum amounts of application required for top-dressing various crops on different soils follow:

Crops	Applying nitrogen alone	
	Pounds of 16 percent nitrogen fertilizer per acre	Pounds of available nitrogen per acre
Alfalfa.....	0	0
Clover and timothy.....	0	0
Grass meadows.....	100	16
Grass pastures.....	200	32
Permanent pasture (for early grazing).....	200	32
Green manure.....	200	32

Practices Nos. 2, 3, and 4 in combination.—The amounts per acre required for top-dressing when nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are applied in combination on various crops on different types of soil, and for application in preparation for seeding grasses and legumes, are given below:

ON CLAY LOAM, SILT LOAM, OR LOAM

Crop	Pounds of fertilizer per acre	Percent nitrogen	Percent phosphoric acid	Percent potash
Hay.....	300-400	4-6	8-20	6-10
Permanent pasture.....	400-500	4-6	8-20	6-10
Green manure.....	300-400	4-6	8-20	6-10

ON SANDS OR SANDY LOAM

Hay.....	400-500	4-6	8-20	10-20
Permanent pasture.....	500-525	4-6	8-20	10-20
Green manure.....	400-500	4-6	8-20	10-20

SEEDING CLOVER

Practice No. 5.—Seeding approved medium red clover or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of approved medium red clover or its equivalent in other approved clover seed, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified below, or on land without such application when soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee indicate that the application is not needed.

Payment, \$2 per acre.

The seeding must be made for the purpose of establishing pasture or hay land.

The soil should be either supplied naturally with adequate lime or should have had sufficient lime applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding to raise the pH to 6 or more. If lime requirement tests cannot be made, sufficient lime must be in the soil to obtain a good stand.

Fertilizer requirements prescribed under the heading "Using phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen with soil-conserving crops", must be met at the time of seeding or before.

Five pounds per acre of adapted northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown medium red clover seed, or its equivalent in similar alsike clover seed, should be seed alone or in mixtures recommended in the table below. When alsike clover is substituted for medium red clover approximately half the quantity recommended for red clover should be used.

Recommended seeding mixtures per acre for pasture and hayland:

PASTURE

For fertile, well-drained soils:	Pounds	For less fertile but well-drained soils:	Pounds
Timothy-----	4	Kentucky or Canada blue-	
Kentucky bluegrass-----	5	grass-----	5
Orchard grass-----	4	Orchard grass-----	8
Redtop-----	2	Redtop-----	4
White clover-----	1	Alsike clover-----	2
Alsike clover-----	2	White clover-----	1
Red clover-----	2		
Total-----	20	Total-----	20
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For moist lowlands:		For very moist lowlands:	
Timothy-----	4	Reed canary grass-----	6
Redtop-----	8	Redtop-----	5
Alsike clover-----	4	Alsike clover-----	1
Total-----	16	Total-----	12

HAYLAND

Well-drained soils, not uniform in fertility and type:	Pounds	Soils not well drained:	Pounds
Red clover-----	6	Red clover-----	5
Alsike clover-----	2	Alsike clover-----	3
Timothy-----	10	Timothy-----	8
		Redtop-----	2
Total-----	18	Total-----	18
<hr/>		<hr/>	
OR		Wet soils:	
Alfalfa-----	8	Alsike-----	6
Red clover-----	4	Timothy-----	10
Timothy-----	7	Redtop-----	2
Total-----	19	Total-----	18

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 6.—Seeding approved alfalfa or mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of approved alfalfa seed per acre, on land prepared for this seeding by the application of amounts of lime and fertilizer specified through the county committee, or on land without such application when soil tests satisfactory to the committee indicate that the application is not needed. Only hardy, adapted varieties of seed, such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan, and Cossack, may be used.

Payment, \$3 per acre.

The soil either should be supplied naturally with adequate lime or should have had sufficient lime applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding to raise the pH to 6. If lime requirement tests cannot be made, sufficient lime must be in the soil to obtain a good stand.

Fertilizer requirements prescribed under the heading "Using phosphoric acid, potash, or nitrogen with soil conserving crops" must be met at the time of seeding or before.

Drainage of the land must be adequate and approved by the county committee.

Alfalfa should be seeded alone or in the following recommended mixtures: Alfalfa alone, 12 to 15 pounds; mixed—alfalfa, 12 to 15 pounds, timothy, 4 to 6 pounds; or, alfalfa, 12 to 15 pounds, red clover, 4 to 6 pounds, timothy, 4 to 6 pounds.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 7.—Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses, or mixtures of these, which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

Payment, \$1.50 per acre.

If this practice is carried out after September 15, 1937, it must be followed by a crop which will protect the land during the winter.

The following crops or mixtures are recommended:

Oats-----	2 to 2½ bushels per acre.	Millet-----	30 to 50 pounds per acre.
Barley-----	1½ to 2 bushels per acre.	Rye-----	1½ to 2 bushels per acre.
Oats and bar- ley.	1 bushel each per acre.		

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 8.—Plowing or disking under biennial legumes or perennial legumes for which no seeding payment has been made under the 1937 or previous programs and from which no crop has been harvested. These legumes must have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth. Annual legumes which have attained such growth also are acceptable.

Payment, \$2.50 per acre.

The following crops and mixtures are recommended:

Crimson clover (annual)-----	15 pounds per acre.
Soybeans (annual)-----	60 to 90 pounds per acre.
Sweet clover (biennial)-----	15 to 20 pounds per acre.
Mixtures containing legumes as given for hay under practice 5 in this bulletin (perennial).	

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9.—Applying to orchards not less than 2 tons per acre of mulching material in addition to leaving in the orchard all materials produced therein during 1937 from grass, legumes, or green-manure or cover crops.

Payment, on an amount not in excess of 5 tons per acre, \$2 per ton.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM MAPLE SUGAR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 10.—Excluding livestock from maple-sugar orchards which have normally been pastured.

Payment, \$1 per acre.

To be classified as a maple-sugar orchard, the land must have at least five sugar maple trees per acre suitable to be tapped. These trees must make up at least one-fourth of the trees on the land. If payment is made for this practice, payment will not be made for carrying out either practice 13 or practice 14 on the same area.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 11.—Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of 1,000 trees per acre.

Payment, \$10 per acre.

Trees should be evenly distributed approximately 6 feet apart and should be protected against livestock grazing.

When white pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site should be removed.

The following are recommended varieties of trees which may be planted on the type of soil indicated.

On well-drained loams: Softwood—northern white pine, red pine, Norway spruce, white spruce; hardwood—white ash, basswood, sugar maple.

On very light sandy or gravelly soils: Softwood—northern white pine, red pine, Scotch pine.

On areas of excess moisture: Softwood—eastern hemlock; hardwood—black ash, American elm.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 12.—Improving the stand of forest trees by cutting weeds, trees or thinning or pruning other trees, to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Payment, \$3 per acre.

A farmer should obtain the advice and approval of the county committee to develop and carry out a system of woodlot management applicable to his farm. The county agent will supply him with an application blank to fill out and return for approval.

The woodlot must be inspected by a representative of the county committee who is qualified to assist the farmer in developing a system of management for the woodlot. The representative will be able to give the farmer approved instructions. When the farmer has completed the practice, his work will be reviewed by the representative of the committee.

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 13.—Constructing fences consisting of not less than two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 15 cents per rod.

If payment is made for this practice, payment will not be made for carrying out either practice 10 or practice 14 on the same area.

BUILDING 3-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 14.—Constructing fence consisting of not less than three strands of barbed wire, or of woven wire at least 24 inches high with not less than one strand of barbed wire, with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, for the purpose of excluding livestock from farm woodland previously used for pasture.

Payment, 20 cents per rod.

If payment is made for this practice, payment will not be made for carrying out either practice 10 or practice 13 on the same area.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENTS

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 program, a farmer should make out the necessary forms and supply the necessary information, which should be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payment will be made only upon application on the proper form, filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

Application for payment may be made by any producer entitled to receive all or a share of the crops or the proceeds of the crops pro-

duced on the farm in 1937, or by any producer who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending upon the number of farmers who take part in the program.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if a practice is in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to carry out a soil-building practice should obtain prior approval from his county committee. In this way he can make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm and that the materials and methods he plans to use are according to approved standards.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENTS.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor, seed, or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by a State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS.—If a farm has an acreage in 1937 of general soil-depleting crops in excess of 20 acres and larger than the farm's normal acreage of such crops, the Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments which otherwise would have been earned. The deduction would be at the rate of \$11.50 per acre.

1937 OPERATION MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the program is adopted in 1937.

EXPENSES OF ASSOCIATIONS.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for county agricultural conservation association expenses.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm by the county committee, prior to performance, in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing these cases.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person who has an interest in the crops, or proceeds of crops produced on any farm in his county in 1937, shall become a member of the county agricultural conservation association whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the filing of applications

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND means farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937. It also includes any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits, if these had not been abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS, as defined under the program, include the acreage on the farm on January 1, 1937, in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. They also include the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES refer to vegetables or truck crops from which the principal part of the production was sold off the farm in 1936. These truck crops include among others, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but exclude sweet corn for canning and peas for canning.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE refers to fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse, or the equivalent in smaller animals, during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts are considered the equivalent of one cow or one horse.

